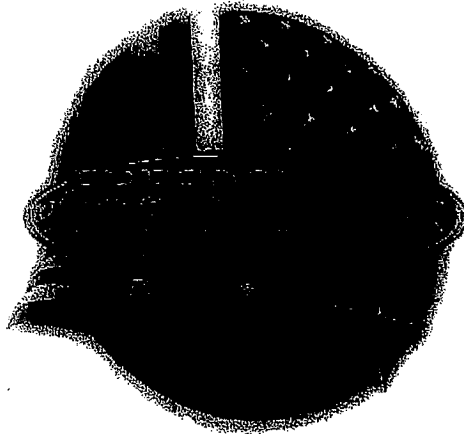


FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub 2 (A)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348  
Sub Sec. A

VOLUME NO. 2

SERIALS 91

Thru

155

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
91	3/9/51	N.Y. NEWS	2	2		
92	3/9/51	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1		
93	3/9/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2		
94	3/9/51	N.Y. MIRROR	1	1		
95	3/9/51	N.Y. Post & Home News	1	1		
96	3/9/51	N.Y. Post & Home News	1	1		
97	3/9/51	N.Y. Journal American	2	2		
98	3/9/51	N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1		
99	3/9/51	N.Y. Times	2	2		
100	3/9/51	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		
101	3/10/51	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		
102	3/10/51	N.Y. Times	5	5		

\*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York



File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
103	3/10/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1		
104	3/10/51	N.Y. News	2	2		
105	3/10/51	N.Y. Mirror	2	2		
106	3/11/51	N.Y. Compass	1	1		
107	3/11/51	N.Y. Journal American	1	1		
108	3/12/51	N.Y. Post + Home News	1	1		
109	3/12/51	N.Y. Journal American	1	1		
110	3/12/51	Brooklyn Eagle	1	1		
111	3/12/51	N.Y. World Telegram	1	1		
112	3/13/51	N.Y. Times	2	2		
113	3/13/51	N.Y. Times	1	1		
114	3/13/51	N.Y. World Telegram + Sun	1	1		

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File No: 65-15348 Sub ARe: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
115	3/13/51	N.Y. NEWS	2	2		1
116	3/13/51	N.Y. Journal American	2	2		
117	3/13/51	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		
118	3/13/51	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1		
119	3/13/51	N.Y. MIRROR	2	2		
120	3/13/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2		
121	3/14/51	Brooklyn Eagle	1	1		
122	3/14/51	N.Y. MIRROR	1	1		
123	3/14/51	N.Y. Times	2	2		
124	3/14/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2		
125	3/14/51	N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1		
126	3/14/51	N.Y. Post & Home NEWS	1	1		

\*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

File No: 65-15348 Sub ARe: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
127	3/4/51	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1		
128	3/4/51	N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	2	2		
129	3/5/51	N.Y. TIMES	3	3		
130	3/5/51	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1		
131	3/14/51	N.Y. Post + Home News	1	1		
132	3/14/51	N.Y. NEWS	1	1		
133	3/14/51	N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	2	2		
134	3/16/51	N.Y. MIRROR	1	1		
135	3/16/51	N.Y. TIMES	2	2		
136	3/16/51	N.Y. TIMES	3	3		
137	3/14/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1		
138	3/16/51	BROOKLYN EAGLE	2	2		

\*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
139	3/17/51	N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
140	3/17/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	3	3	
141	3/17/51	N.Y. News	1	1	
142	3/17/51	N.Y. News	1	1	
143	3/17/51	N.Y. Times	4	4	
144	3/18/51	N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
145	3/20/51	N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
146	3/21/51	N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
147	3/21/51	N.Y. News	1	1	
148	3/21/51	N.Y. Compass	1	1	
149	3/21/51	N.Y. Post & Home News	1	1	
150	3/21/51	N.Y. Times	3	3	

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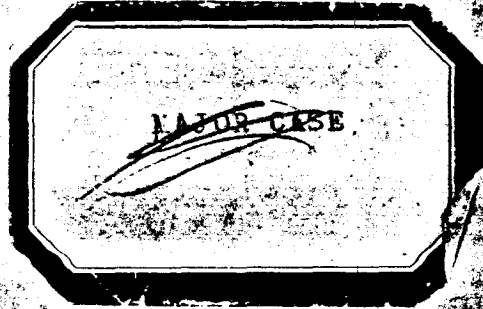
U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

# FEDERAL BUREAU

*of*

# INVESTIGATION



See also Nos. \_\_\_\_\_

65-15341  
 Municipal Employees  
 Justice B  
 Section 2  
 Ser 9-155  
 D

# 2 Accused A-Spies Sought Secret Data, Says 1st U.S. Witness

By Norma Abrams and Neal Patterson

The Government's first witness—2 former civilian electrical engineers in the Naval Ordnance Bureau—put the finger on two of his old City College classmates yesterday in Federal Court at the first A-bomb espionage trial ever held in this country.

The witness, Max Elitcher, 32, testified that both Julius Rosenberg, 33-year-old electronics en-



(NEWS 100 by Ed Sullivan)

Max Elitcher, entering court yesterday.

gineer, and Morton Sobell, 34, electronics-radar expert and a long-time friend of Elitcher's, had sought to get from him American secrets of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft firing control devices which were to be turned over by Rosenberg to Soviet agents.

But Elitcher, former admiring Sobell, had explained how the Communist Party in 1938, when denied he ever passed any government data—secret, confidential or otherwise—to Rosenberg.

Insists He Stalled.

The slim, diffident witness insisted he had always stalled, refusing to furnish data for a minute and a half. His refusal, when the matter of Russia's needs was brought up from time to time.

Elitcher left trial observers with the impression that his must have been a masterpiece of equivocation and temporizing, since the first pressure was put on him in 1943, according to his story. He was still resisting suggestions from Sobell and Rosenberg. He accepted, right up to the time he resigned from the Navy job in 1946.

Sobell, Rosenberg and the latter's wife, Ethel, 35, a plump brunette, are charged with plotting to feed atom secrets to Russia. They face a

## NEWS ON THE AIR

TELEVISION—WPIX—Channel 11

"News of the Hour"—3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. (except Sat. and Sun.), and closing.

"Telepix"—6:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. (except Sat.).

"Teleview of the News"—7 P. M.

"Tomorrow's News"—8:20 P. M. and 11:05 P. M.

RADIO—WNEW—Dial 1130

"News Around the Clock"—at half past every hour.

possible death sentence if convicted. Elitcher, of 164-18 72d Ave., Flushing, admitted under cross-examination that he made a clean breast of his association with Rosenberg and Sobell after FBI agents cornered him out and questioned him in July, 1950.

"It was to save your own skin, wasn't it?" demanded Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for Rosenberg.

"No," Elitcher countered, "because I didn't know what would happen to my own skin when I told

### Quotes Questioners.

"They told me," the witness continued, "that they had reliable information that I had been a member of the Communist Party and also that I had given material and information."

Q.—You feel that the Government had something over you?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—How was your mind affected?

A.—Yes. He denied any promises had been made to obtain his testimony, but admitted, in reply to a question by judge Irving Kaufman, that he has hopes that "the worst" won't happen to him.

He was "under" under examination by U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol. He and Sobell had been friends since attending Stuyvesant High School together. At City College he met Rosenberg, but the acquaintance remained casual until Rosenberg dropped in on him in Washington one day.

### Were Close Friends.

He and Sobell had been close friends at college, and soon after Elitcher went to Washington in November, 1938, to work for Naval Ordnance, Sobell came down to take a job in the same branch. They roomed together and later shared

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65-15348-A-91

F. B. I.

N. Y.



# Ex-Naval Aid Puts Finger on 2 at Spy Trial

(Continued from page 3)

an apartment. Elitcher attended Sobell's wedding. He was a house guest later of both Sobell and Rosenberg. He and Sobell became neighbors in Flushing in 1948 and remained pals—until the FBI came between them.

Elitcher said he hadn't seen Rosenberg since their graduation in 1938 until one June day in '44 when Rosenberg phoned and asked to stop by his Washington home.

"He arrived after supper," the witness related. "After a while he asked that my wife leave the room, as he wished to speak to me privately. He talked about the job the Soviet Union was doing in the war effort and said that some interests in the U. S. were denying them information and impeding their effort. He told me that many people



Julius Rosenberg  
Finger put on him.

were helping the Soviet Union by providing them with military information. And he asked if I would turn information over to him."

Elitcher said that at the time he was working on computers to design atomic energy. He said Rosenberg urged him to get plans, blueprints and other information, and get to bother too much about being selective. "We have others who will evaluate the material," he quoted the defendant as saying.

Elitcher said the material was taken to New York to be processed and photographed overnight and would be returned to him "before it could be missed."

"Generally, he tried to assure me the operation would be safe as far as I was concerned," said Elitcher.

Later, Elitcher said, he told Sobell of Rosenberg's visit and let him know that Rosenberg had mentioned Sobell as one of those "helping" the Russians. "Sobell became very angry," the witness related. "He said Rosenberg shouldn't have said that."

Elitcher testified that Sobell in

1947 asked him if he knew any engineering students or graduates who were progressive and would be safe to approach on this question of espionage.

While in Washington, Elitcher said, he was a member of the "Navy branch" of the Communist Party.

### Tests Were Stiffer.

Elitcher said his decision to leave Navy employment was largely because of the increasing stringency of loyalty tests. He admitted on cross-examination that he had lied under oath in granting in loyalty tests that he ever belonged to a subversive organization.

He said both Sobell and Rosenberg tried to dissuade him from leaving Naval Ordnance, arguing that someone was needed there to "work that espionage."

Elitcher said by an arrangement he made, he had to work on the "Naval Ordnance Co. 215 E. 21st St., which handles intelligence computing machinery for the Armed Services, and remained there until last week.

The trial will continue at 10:30 A. M. today.

65-15348-A-91



~~SECRET~~

### Ex-Navy Engineer Is A-Spy Trial Witness

One of the three defendants in the country's first atom spy trial was accused yesterday of saying in 1945 that there was a continuing need to supply military secrets to Russia "even though the war was over."

Max Elitcher, 39, of 101-12 72d Ave., Flushing, Queens, an engineer employed by the Navy on confidential projects for 16 years until 1946, made the accusation against Julius Rosenberg, 34. He testified as the government's first witness at the Federal Court trial of Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, 34, and Morton Sobell, 32, on charges of conspiring to spy for Russia during World War II. The three face a possible death penalty.

On cross-examination Elitcher denied that he had ever passed any information, "secret, classified, confidential or otherwise, of the government of the United States, to Julius Rosenberg."

On direct examination, the witness said both Rosenberg and Sobell asked him to supply government secrets while he was employed in the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance in Washington, but he refused.

Elitcher admitted he had been a Communist and said he concealed this when he signed a loyalty oath in 1947.

He said Rosenberg learned in the summer of 1945 that he faced loss of his war plant job for security reasons. He quoted the defendant as saying he worried for weeks over whether it concerned "these espionage activities, but was quite relieved that it had to do only with his Communist activities."

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MAILED 7 APR 9 1951  
FORWARDED BY R. Y. STUBBS

65-15348-A-92  
F. B. I.  
MAY 19 1951  
NEW YORK

## Spy Trial Hears How Ex-Engineer Joined 'Cell' Headed by Sobell, Who Got Him Into Party

By Blaine Littell

The government's first witness in the trial of three New Yorkers accused of conspiring to commit espionage during World War II testified yesterday that one of the defendants had asked him to steal secret military documents for transmission to the Soviet Union.

The witness, Max Elitcher, thirty-three, a mild-mannered former projects engineer in the Navy Department Ordnance Bureau, told the jury in United States District Court that Julius Rosenberg, one of the three accused of transmitting atomic bomb secrets to Russia, had asked him repeatedly for classified data.

Mr. Elitcher, who lives at 164-18 Seventy-second Avenue, Flushing, Queens, also named Morton Sobell, thirty-three, an electronics engineer and one of the defendants, as the man who introduced him to the Communist party as a member of the Young Communist League.

The third defendant in the three-day-old trial before Judge Irving R. Kaufman is Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, who lived with her husband at 10 Monroe Street. All three face a possible death sentence because the indictment against them alleges that their

*Continued on page 9, column 11*

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# Spy Trial

(Continued from page one)

espionage activities were conducted during war time.

Under questioning by United States Attorney Irving Saypol, Mr. Elticher said he had attended City College's school of engineering with both Sobell and Rosenberg. Several months after his graduation in 1938, the witness said he moved to Washington where he joined the Navy Department as a junior engineer. When first approached by Rosenberg in 1944, he said, he was working on anti-aircraft computers.

Mr. Elticher testified that Rosenberg had said that "much military information is denied to the Soviet Union by the United States" and that he, Elticher, could "implement aid to the Soviet Union by supplying classified information."

Later in the day, Mr. Elticher testified under cross-examination that he had been "shocked" by Rosenberg's proposal. Nevertheless, he and Rosenberg had a drink of wine together on the same day, in celebration of D-Day, the invasion of Normandy. Under further cross-examination, Mr. Elticher denied that he had ever stolen secret, classified or confidential information from the government.

## Tells of Red "Cell" Days

Mr. Elticher spoke freely, however, of his days as a member of a Communist "cell" in Washington.

He recalled that his introduction to communism had been engineered by Sobell during his early, unmarried days in Washington. Sobell, who shared an apartment with him for a time, brought him into the Young Communist League, he said. Afterwards, he added, he and Sobell became members of a fifteen-member Communist group composed of government employees.

"Sobell acted as chairman," Mr. Elticher said. "I had joined the party at Sobell's suggestion in 1939. We would discuss news items from such papers as 'The Daily Worker' and have discussions of Marxist and Leninist theory. We advanced continuous support of the Soviet Union."

When Sobell left Washington, the witness said, he continued his activities as a member of the Communist party until 1948. At that time, he said, the personnel had changed.

"There were eight of us in that group," Mr. Elticher said, and called it the Navy group. Mr. Elticher explained that all members of this group were employees of the Navy Department.

## Met Sobell Many Times

During yesterday's testimony, Mr. Elticher recounted the time, place and circumstances of numerous meetings with Sobell, with whom he had been friendly since high-school days, and Rosenberg.

There were times, he testified, when Rosenberg had questioned

him about the possibility of recruiting "progressive" engineering graduates as espionage agents. Mr. Elticher replied that he knew of none. Later, when Rosenberg, Sobell and Mr. Elticher sensed a growth in the "unfavorable political climate" for their activities, and confessed that they feared, they were being watched by the F. B. I., Mr. Elticher testified that Rosenberg changed his tactics somewhat. Rosenberg, he said, began asking him if he knew any young engineers who were "progressive" but might still be willing to aid the Soviet Union. Again, Mr. Elticher answered in the negative.

The witness said he never refused point blank to pass on secret material but instead led Sobell and Rosenberg to believe that he might at some future date.

## Denies F. B. I. "Proposition"

Under cross-examination by defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch, Mr. Elticher said the F. B. I., who had questioned him extensively prior to his appearance in court yesterday, did not make any proposition to him.

"Were you told you would not be prosecuted?" Judge Kaufman asked him.

"I never asked and was never told," Mr. Elticher answered.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 a. m. today.

65-15348-A-93

# Urged to Join Plot, Spy Witness Says

By GEORGE GRADY and ERWIN SAVELSON

An ex-Communist, who spent 10 years as an engineer in the Naval Ordnance Bureau, testified in Federal Court yesterday that Julius Rosenberg, one of three defendants in the nation's first atomic-bomb spy trial, tried to persuade him to steal government secrets for transmission to Soviet Russia.

The witness, Max Elitcher, 33, of 164-18 72d Ave., Flushing, Queens,

first one called by the government in the case against Rosenberg, his wife Ethel, and 19 other ex-pats. Motion Sobell, also testified it was Sobell who prevailed on him to become a Communist.



Max Elitcher

The slender, bespectacled Elitcher, father of two children, was unshaken during a lengthy cross-examination by Rosenberg's counsel and at one stage denied vigorously he ever passed any secret or confidential information to Rosenberg.

The three defendants, who could be sentenced to death if convicted of wartime espionage, listened intently as Elitcher, first of 115 prosecution witnesses, related how Sobell asked him in 1947 if he knew any engineering students who could be safely approached "on this question of espionage."

Elitcher said he attended Stuyvesant High School and City College with Sobell and Rosenberg, graduating in 1938. He got a job with the Navy then, remaining until 1948 when he joined the Reeves Instrument Co., an important defense plant. Sobell also worked for Reeves.

In September, 1939, Sobell recruited him into the Young Communist League, Elitcher said.

He testified that on "Friday" in June, 1944, Rosenberg visited him at his Washington home and asked him to turn over classified information he might come across at the Naval Ordnance Bureau.

Elitcher quoted Rosenberg as saying "many persons" were aiding the Russians by providing such secret data. He further said Rosenberg asked him to obtain plans, blueprints and other information and turn them over to him for evaluation. Elitcher

said he then was working on anti-aircraft computers.

Rosenberg, he went on, told him to take the secret material to New York where it would be processed and photographed overnight and "returned before it was missed." He testified Rosenberg remained "Sobell also was helping in this matter."

Later that year, Elitcher went on, he met Sobell while vacationing in West Virginia and Sobell became very angry when informed Rosenberg had revealed he was one of his associates.

In September, 1945, Elitcher continued, Rosenberg again told him, "even though the war was over, there was continuing need to give military information to Russia." Elitcher said he told Rosenberg he "would let him know." Elitcher then was working on an anti-submarine firing control device.

In 1948, Elitcher said, he discovered he was being followed and, finally, in July, 1950, he stated he went to the FBI and told the entire story.

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PROPERTY CLERK  
TRAINING OFFICER

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F. E. I.

MAR 10 1951

N. Y.

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
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MAR 9 1951  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

# The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons



After the Canadian spy-ring story broke in the newspapers, the FBI was ready to pounce upon several American suspects. But because in our free institutions a defendant cannot be convicted without evidence introduced in open court, and because most of the spy-material involved was marked classified and top secret, no arrests were made . . . But then the Russians succeeded in making an atomic explosion—and this Soviet success doomed the fate of its American servants. For it meant that Dr. Klaus Fuchs had revealed the secrets, and that Russia now knew some of this classified information. It therefore was declassified—and the arrests began.

There are 32 names on the list of entertainment figures to be subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It includes a man who made an Academy Award movie, and a writer who proposed that flowers be sent to Mao's delegates when they arrived at the UN . . . The Committee will try to prove that 60% of the Red Party funds came from Hollywood . . . None of the witnesses will question the Committee's right to ask about party membership. Those who refuse to answer will do so only on the Constitutional ground that the answers would tend to incriminate or degrade them.

George Jessel's speech at the Screen Writers Guild dinner won him an honorary membership, and he replied: "I've received many honors, but this is the first time I've been honored by people who can read and write" . . . Bernard M. Baruch has recovered from his ailment and was permitted to leave his bed yesterday—a recovery which should cause a stock market rise . . . For the first time, Life will publish a fiction piece—by Anita Loos . . . During his N. Y. visit President Auriol of France will decorate the Mayor, Eisenhower and a Korean war veteran.

Chaz Chase, the pantomimic who eats cigars, flowers, electric bulbs, shirt fronts, etc., has been in Europe for the past three years. When he flew back to N. Y. this week his first stop was Lindy's, where he rushed in shouting: "Give me food, American food"—and ate the Lindy menu . . . Mistinguette, the venerable French star who starts her American tour on March 19, will give a percentage of her gross earnings to the Runyon Fund . . . San Francisco, Boston, Washington, N. Y. and 50 other American cities will have "Lemon Drop Kid" guessing contests for the benefit of the Runyon Fund . . . Dr. Chain, who won a Nobel Prize as co-discoverer of penicillin, has left Oxford to work at the Weizmann Institute in Israel.

Dr. Albert Einstein celebrates his birthday next week with a party for his family, a few friends and the nurse he describes as "My Maginot Line" . . . At his birthday party last year, Einstein was presented with a cake on which, in colored frosting, was his latest formula . . . In acknowledging this cake gift, Einstein wrote to the sender: "It just goes to show the transitory nature of all our concepts about the universe."

William H. Lawrence, author of "The Hell Bomb," first wrote about the possibility of an atom bomb in 1940. The Pulitzer Prize winner submitted it to his N. Y. Times editor, and asked that 10 columns be devoted to the story. The editor shook his head, and gave Lawrence the usual editorial comment on space: "The story of creation was written in only a few words" . . . "That's true, but it was a lousy story," replied Lawrence. "It said that the Lord created the heaven and the earth—but it didn't say how. It was just a bunch of heads and sub-heads; the main body of the story was missing."

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Laurence was anxious only that interest in the atom bomb be created in Washington. He therefore sent the article to the editors of the Sat. Eve. Post. They had doubts about it, and said that if the story would be submitted to and approved by three scientists not named in the article, it would be accepted. Three Nobel Prize winners read and approved it, and it was published . . . The only stir it created in Washington was by a California legislator, who inserted it in the Congressional Record, pointed to its statement that one pound of uranium is equal to 2,000,000 lbs. of gas, and asked that this be halted because it might ruin California's petroleum industry.

Laurence was so inquisitive and knew so much about it that Gen. Leslie Groves decided: "I'll have to hire him or kill him." He hired him, and when he asked Laurence to submit an agenda of what he hoped to write, the reporter gave him two projects: "(1) An Eye-Witness Account of the first Atomic Explosion (provided the eye-witness survives)" and "(2) the Dropping of the First Atomic Bomb on Japan (provided the eye-witness survives)" . . . When the first atomic explosion was to take place in the desert, Groves assigned Laurence to a place 20 miles away from the spot, and overruled his protest that this was too far by telling him: "Bill, that's because I want the eye-witness to survive."

The New Yorker prepared a profile on Laurence, before he became involved in the atom bomb project. And while Laurence was at Oak Ridge, the New Yorker prepared to publish it and phoned James Jones of the Times for a photo of Laurence. James asked editor Harold Ross to show him the galleys, read them—and the quotes on atomic energy—then asked him to postpone publication. "I can't tell you why," he said. "I promise to give you the word when you should publish it. And I'll bet you the best diner in N. Y. it'll be a better story." Ross took the bet—and paid off with a \$35 caviar and champagne dinner. "I was giving you odds," Ross then told him. "Because if I'd have won and you'd have had to buy me a dinner—I can only eat cereal, because of my ulcer."

65-15348-A-95

# Spy Trial May Tug At A-Bomb Veil Today

The government may present its first testimony today in Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman's court concerning the atom bomb secrets which two men and a woman on trial for their lives are accused of stealing for the Soviet Union.

First, however, the defense lawyers must concede that cross-examination of the first witness, Max Elitcher, mild-looking electrical engineer who has directly accused both Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell of attempted espionage.

During and after the war, he said, both men tried to persuade him to turn over to them data about naval fire-control and submarine-detection apparatus on which he was working for the Navy Ordnance Bureau.

Elitcher said Sobell had recruited him into the Communist Party, and the two men told him frankly that they wanted the information for Russia. Even long after the war, Elitcher said, they continued their attempts to enlist him in their spy ring.

His story did not involve the third defendant, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, wife of Julius.

### Testimony Unshaken

Edward H. Bloch, Rosenberg's lawyer, was unable to make a dent in this testimony. The best he could do was force Elitcher to admit that he had perjured himself when he took a loyalty oath and concealed his Communist affiliations.

When the FBI first sought him out last July, Elitcher said, he told them the whole truth at once, but he denied Bloch's suggestion that he did so to save his own skin.

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# Atom Trial May Hear How Reds Bran Navy Cell

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

What went on within a Communist cell in the Navy Department during and after the war in passing vital defense secrets to Red Russia, may be revealed today in Federal Court.

Max Elitcher, 32, a soft-spoken ordnance expert and a admitted former Communist, who worked for the Navy from November, 1938 to October, 1948 was expected to tell the tale.

Elitcher is the first witness called by the Government in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, of 10 Monroe st., Kriegerbocker Village, and Morton Sobell, electronics engineer, formerly of Flushing, Queens.

## WERE ALL CLASSMATES.

Elitcher, Rosenberg and Sobell were all classmates at City College.

While rooming with Sobell at 4925 7th st., N. W., Washington, Elitcher testified yesterday, he was solicited by his roommate to join the Young Communist League.

"At that time," he testified, "I said no, and for some period he continued to ask me about it, and I finally did make such a move."

All of Elitcher's testimony was violently fought by defense counsel. The Rosenbergs and Sobell face possible death in the electric chair if found guilty of the charge of conspiracy to steal A-bomb secrets. A jury of 11 men and

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5.*

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# How Red Cell Operated in Navy

*Continued from First Page*

one woman is hearing the case before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Elitcher said the group within the Communist Party that he joined was called the Navy Cell. At that time he was working on computers for anti-aircraft fire.

He said he was given a sales talk that the United States was withholding vital defense information from Russia, and was asked to supply blueprints and other data that came into his hands to be passed along to the Soviets.

He was assured that the papers would be taken to New York, copied and evaluated, and returned the next day before they could be missed.

Rosenberg, he charged, called at his home at 247 Delaware ave., S. W., Washington, after he was married, to enlist him in the Soviet espionage network.

"He said," Elitcher testified, "that there were many people who were implementing aid to the Soviet Union by providing classified information about military equipment and so forth, and asked whether in my capacity at the Bureau of Ordnance would I have access to and would I be able to get such information, and would I pass it over to him."

## SWORE LOYALTY.

Elitcher said he finally quit the Navy Department when loyalty tests were being made although he admitted he had once sworn loyalty to the United States.

After the war, in 1948, when employed by the Reeves Instrument Co., doing secret work at 215 E. 91st st., he moved to 164-18 72d st., Flushing, and became a neighbor of Sobell. After that he had meetings, he alleged, with both Rosenberg and Sobell about turning over Government secrets to the Reds.

In 1948, he testified, he became aware that he was under observation by Federal agents, and when they finally approached him, told his story.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman asked him whether he had been promised immunity.

"I never asked and I never was asked," Elitcher said.

65-15348-A-97

# How Reds Got U.S. Jobs to Be Told Spy Trial

## Ex-Navy Men Faces Cross-Examination

Revelation of Communist infiltration of government departments in Washington during the war were expected today as the spy trial of three New Yorkers resumed in U.S. District Court.

Max Elitcher, 33, former projects engineer in the Navy Department Ordnance Bureau, was scheduled to take the witness stand again for cross-examination.

### Accuses Rosenberg.

Testifying for the government at yesterday's session, Mr. Elitcher accused Julius Rosenberg, one of the defendants, of urging him to steal secret military documents for transmission to Moscow.

Mr. Elitcher also named Morton Sobell, 33, an electronics engineer, as the man who introduced him to the Communist party.

Third defendant in the trial on charges of conspiring to commit espionage is Rosenberg's wife, Ethel.

### Was Communist.

Mr. Elitcher said he attended City College with both Sobell and Rosenberg. They came to him in 1944, he said, and asked his help to "implement aid to the Soviet Union by supplying classified information."

The witness narrated how he was taken to a meeting of the Young Communist League by Sobell. Afterwards, he testified, he joined a 15-member Communist cell composed of government employees.

### In Party Till 1948.

Mr. Elitcher said he remained in the Communist party until 1948, that the groups were allocated to various government branches and most were made up of federal employees.

The witness said he understood that others in government service were giving information to Rosenberg, most of it military data, but that no names were mentioned.

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# Former College Classmate Accuses 2 on Trial as Spies

**Navy Ex-Employe Testifies  
He Was Asked for Secrets  
by Rosenberg and Sobell**

By MILTON BERGER

Max Elitcher, a soft-spoken Government witness who was an electrical engineer in the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance during the war, described in Federal Court here yesterday how Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg, former college classmates, tried to get him to steal official armament data during and after World War II for transmission to Soviet Russia.

Sobell and Rosenberg, who studied electrical engineering with Mr. Elitcher at City College, are two of three defendants who went on trial on Tuesday on charges of conspiring to commit espionage. The third defendant is Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, the electrical engineer's wife. All three heard Mr. Elitcher's accusations in utter silence. His eyes never left his face. Sobell kept licking his lips and rubbing his jaw.

Mr. Elitcher is 32 years old and lives with his wife, Helene, and their two infant children at 164-18 Seventy-second Avenue, Flushing, Queens. He is a dark-haired, bespectacled man, tall and thin, with a voice that tended to drop so low that even nearby counsel repeat-



Max Elitcher after testifying yesterday. The New York Times

edly asked Judge Irving R. Kaufman to ask him to speak louder.

Mr. Elitcher was the Government's first witness, and although United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol had stressed in his opening on Wednesday that the evidence would show that the defendants conspired to steal atom bomb

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# 27 ACCUSED SPIES BY EX-SCHOOLMATE

Continued From Page 1

secrets for the Soviet Union's advantage, it was in no way connected with atom, bomb experiments. It is understood that the first atom bomb testimony may come late this afternoon.

Under Mr. Saypol's questioning, Mr. Elitcher told how Sobell recruited him into Communist circles and how both Sobell and Rosenberg tried to persuade him to put into their hands some of the secrets of the projects on which he was engaged for the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance. It made dramatic testimony, and the jurors as well as the defendants paid close attention.

Mr. Elitcher was on the stand all day. He was still under cross-examination by Emanuel H. Bloch, Julius Rosenberg's attorney, when the day ended. He will return for questioning this morning.

Mr. Bloch did not ask without shaking the witness' story, that Mr. Elitcher never actually turned over to either Sobell or Rosenberg any of the documents or secrets which he alleged they had tried to get. This seemed to be the most telling point in yesterday's cross-examination.

In reply to questions by the prosecutor, Mr. Elitcher said he had worked for the Navy from November, 1938, to October, 1945. He identified Sobell and later Rosenberg, in the courtroom. As they stood up for the identification, all eyes were fixed on them. Then they dropped back to their chairs at the counsel table.

### Friendship Began in Youth

Mr. Elitcher then told how he had met Sobell when both attended Stuyvesant High School in their youth, and how their friendship continued through 1938, when both were graduated from college.

When Mr. Saypol first attempted to draw from the witness information about his being recruited into Communist circles, defense attorneys entered objections, but Judge Kaufman held that even though communism was not the issue at trial, the Government was within its rights in attempting to prove that communism was the motive that prompted the alleged defense.

The witness said he and Sobell were rooming together in an apartment at 4925 Seventh Street, N. W., in Washington in 1935 and that it was there that Sobell asked Mr. Elitcher about joining the Young Communist League.

"At that time I said no," the witness testified, "but I continued to ask me about it, and I finally did make such a move."

Defense counsel objected at this point, arguing that the witness had been asked how he came to join the Communist party, and that his response was about the Young Communist League. The Court ordered the comment about the Young Communist League stricken from the answer.

"Will you tell us now the circumstances under which you joined the Communist party after the conversation with Sobell?" the witness was asked.

Mr. Elitcher described a meeting he attended with Sobell.

"It turned out to be," he testified, "that the group was being organized as a group or cell of the Communist party and it was this which I joined. . . . At the meeting I was told that this was to be a branch of the Communist party and I was asked if I would like to join. If I would agree to such membership, I don't recall any other details. . . ."

middle of the [counsel] table." Rosenberg stood up, then awkwardly sat down beside his wife.

Mr. Elitcher told of Rosenberg visiting him at his apartment at 247 Delaware Avenue, S. W., in Washington in June, 1944.

"He came over after supper, and my wife was there and we had a casual conversation," the witness said. "After that he asked if my wife would leave the room, that he wanted to speak to me in private. She did, and he then said to me— he talked to me first about the job the Soviet Union was doing in the war effort and how at present a good deal of military information was being denied them by some interests in the United States, and because of that, their effort was being impeded."

"He said that there were many people who were implementing aid to the Soviet Union by providing classified information about military equipments and so forth, and

asked whether in my capacity at the Bureau of Ordnance I would have access to and would I be able to get such information, and would I turn it over to him."

The witness, under questioning by Mr. Saypol, said he was working for the Navy at the time on fire-control projects, on equipment for automatically directing missiles against targets. He said Rosenberg asked about plans or blueprints for such equipment.

"He said," the witness testified, "that this information—if I would agree—should be taken to New York, to him, and he would have it processed photographically and the material would be returned. He said that this could be done in a very safe manner. . . . I would have brought one night, would be processed immediately and could be returned within a short time, before it was missed."

"He also indicated the security of these means—that is, that the material was to be carried in containers which would offer protection. The film would be exposed if tampered with by unauthorized people, and he generally tried to assure me that the operation would be safe, as far as I was concerned."

### Meeting With Sobell Here

Then the witness told of meeting Sobell in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Corporation plant at 215 East Ninety-first Street in New York, where Sobell was engaged in secret work on Government contracts.

"Mr. Sobell," the witness testified, "inquired as to whether I knew of any engineering students or engineering graduates who were progressive, who would be safe to approach on this question of espionage, of getting material. . . . What did he say to you about the intention of getting these people? What were they intended

of getting material, if they could be positioned where such material could be available to them."

Sobell's shallow features seemed to darken, his fingers fidgeted over his lips.

Mr. Elitcher then told of subsequent meetings with both Sobell and Rosenberg and testified that between December, 1936, and December, 1941, Sobell worked at the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance. He told of Communist group meetings at which The Daily Worker was read and Marxist and Leninist theories were discussed. Sobell, the witness said, was chairman at some of the meetings.

Mr. Saypol tried to establish that the Hitler-Stalin pact was in effect at the time. There were defense objections. When the witness was asked to identify by name or initials some of the persons he met at Communist meetings in Washington the defense again objected. Harold Phillips, defending Sobell, argued that the initials "J. S." might come up and that someone "will take that as Joseph Stalin."

Judge Kaufman remarked dryly: "Well, if the initials are 'J. S.' you will stipulate that it wasn't Joseph Stalin. Proceed." Laughter rippled across the chamber.

Mr. Elitcher testified that he continued in the Communist party until 1945, that the Communist groups were allocated to respective Government branches; and that after 1942 most of the groups "were made up mainly of a particular [Government] agency," and that he was in the group designated "Navy Branch." He said it started with two members and got up to around seven or eight.

The witness testified that he understood that other persons in Government service were giving information to Rosenberg, most of it military information, but that no names were mentioned. He said the military information was "for the purpose of transference to the Soviet Union."

Mr. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg had told him Sobell was contributing information. Later, he

advised projects at the Reeves plant.

West to Work for Reeves  
In October, after leaving the Navy Department, Mr. Elitcher also went to work there and became a neighbor of the Sobells in Flushing. He told of meetings in New York with Sobell and Rosenberg of discussion of plants where important military work was being done.

The witness said that in 1946 Sobell was at work in the General Electric plant in Schenectady when Mr. Elitcher went there on Navy business, and that Sobell at that time tried to get him to try to procure writer reports on a secret project. Mr. Elitcher said his answer was that the reports were not available. He was given only one "isolated phrase" that was worthless in that form.

On a motor trip to New York in late July or early August, 1948, Mr. Elitcher testified, he was aware that he was followed most of the way by Government agents and that when he got to Sobell's home and told about it, Sobell became angry and wanted him to leave, but he had no place to go and insisted on staying, and Sobell reluctantly agreed.

That night, the witness said, Sobell confided that he had valuable information to pass on to Rosenberg and that he took this material in a motion picture can to Rosenberg's home. Mr. Elitcher said Sobell parked the car at Catherine Street on the East Side waterfront and that when Sobell returned he said he had discussed Mr. Elitcher's being followed, that Rosenberg had said Mr. Elitcher was not to be followed. . . .

of the Government in the United States in the absence of Julius Rosenberg at that time."

"The defense attorney implored the witness to recall to that he had lied when he said a Government loyalty oath."

"Do you're had under oath, is that correct?"

"Yes."

"Were you worried about it?"

"Yes."

Asked if he was "shocked" when Rosenberg first approached him with the proposition that he supply information for transmission to the Soviet Union, Mr. Elitcher again said "Yes." The witness insisted however, that since the Federal Bureau of Investigation got in touch with him last July he told the whole story truthfully. He insisted he had not told his story, as his defense lawyer put it, to save his own skin.

# Spy Witness Accused Of Bid to Protect Self

Defense attorneys in the nation's first atom spy trial charged today that a former college classmate of two of the "atomic spies" testified against them to save his own skin.

Target of the defense attack was Max Elitcher, 32, former employe of the Navy Ordnance Bureau and one-time classmate of Julius Rosenberg, 34, and Morton Sobell, 33, at City College.

Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, 33, and Sobell are on trial for espionage. Charged with conspiring to hand over atom bomb secrets to Russia, they face possible death in the electric chair if convicted.

Elitcher returned to Manhat-

tan Federal Court for cross-examination today after testifying that Rosenberg and Sobell tried to recruit him for espionage work. He did not mention Mrs. Rosenberg.

The witness, who said he was a Communist party member from 1939 to 1948, insisted he never gave away Government secrets.

Under initial cross-examination yesterday, Elitcher admitted he "lied under oath" when he signed a Government loyalty pledge in 1947 and concealed his Communist party membership. He has feared perjury prosecution ever since, he said.

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## Say Spy Witness Tries to Save Self

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The defense counsel him of  
saying in the hope the gov-  
ernment would let him off easy.

"I hoped to come out the best  
way," Elitcher said. "I don't  
know what's going to happen  
to me."

### Accuses Rosenberg

He said Rosenberg, whom he  
had known "casually" at col-  
lege, called on him in Wash-  
ington in June, 1944, to try to  
woo him into spy work.

"You say Rosenberg, not hav-  
ing seen you for six years and  
hardly knowing you, launched  
into an overture to you to en-

gage in getting milita-  
ry information for him?" Elitcher,  
J. Bloch, defense attorney,  
asked.

"That's correct," Elitcher re-  
plied firmly.

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him I'd see about it."

Elitcher said. "If something  
comes up and I feel I should  
bring it to you, I will," I told  
him."

Elitcher said he had "meant  
what he said" but that he never  
turned over any material de-  
scribing various meetings with  
Rosenberg and Sobell in the

next four years. During that  
time, he said, his work dealt  
with various secret and class-  
ified projects for the Navy.

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# A-Secrets Given Soviet To Be Bared at Trial

The Government is expected to present in court next week secret atom bomb information which three persons are accused of stealing to give to Russia.

David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic installation, testified yesterday that he began passing such information to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, in 1944.

Greenglass' testimony climaxed the first week of the

Government's efforts to prove Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell guilty of spying for Russia. If convicted, they could be sentenced to the electric chair.

Greenglass, indicted as a co-conspirator with the three, pleaded guilty earlier.

As an Army machinist at Los Alamos, Greenglass said, he worked on devices that top scientists ordered for their super-

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## Atom-Secrets Due For Airing at Trial

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secret atomic energy research. He said he passed sketches of what he worked on, along with written descriptions, to Rosenberg for relay to Russia.

Greenglass said he also supplied his brother-in-law with a layout of the Los Alamos project, figures on the numbers of workers there and the names of scientists assigned to the project.

He said J. Robert Oppenheimer and Harold C. Urey were among the scientists he reported on to Rosenberg. Both are scheduled to be called later as Government witnesses in the trial.

In weekend recess, the trial will be resumed at 10:30 a.m. Monday in Manhattan Federal Court.

65-15348-A-101



# EX-SERGEANT CALLS SISTER A MEMBER OF BOMB SPY RING

Testifies She and Her Husband  
Got Secrets of Los Alamos  
Project From Him in '44

SENT DATA BY OWN WIFE

Says She Memorized Facts for  
Soviet on Visit—He Later  
Wrote Report on Trip Here

By MEYER BERGER

David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant who worked on atom bomb projects at Oak Ridge and at Los Alamos from 1944 until early 1946, involved his sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, in Federal Court yesterday as plotters who obtained bomb secrets from him for Soviet Russia.

The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, an electrical engineer who did considerable work for the armed forces in World War II, are defendants in a trial under indictment charging conspiracy to commit espionage in wartime, an offense that carries the death penalty as possible maximum punishment.

Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 35 years old, went deathly pale as her 29-year-old brother, who has pleaded guilty in the plot and is awaiting sentence, linked her and her bespectacled spouse with the espionage plot. At one point she pressed tight fingers against her eyeballs, her head lowered to her bosom. Her brother kept avoiding her fixed stare.

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Yesterday was the fourth and most dramatic day of the trial. All through the brother's testimony, which lasted about an hour and a half of the afternoon session, the jurors' attention was undeviatingly fixed on the witness. The great court chamber was so silent that the clock tick seemed audible in brief pauses in the proceedings.

#### Answers Barely Heard

Direct examination of Greenglass was conducted by assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn, a dark-haired boyish official with ringing voice. The witness' responses kept falling away to whispers and sometimes were lost to the audience. He had to be admonished again and again to lift his voice.

Greenglass testified that he was a defendant in the indictment under which his kin were on trial, that he had pleaded guilty to his share in the plot and that he was a prisoner in the custody of the United States marshal.

He testified that he entered the Army as a private in April, 1943, was assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground for ordnance work—he was a machinist—and then in July, 1944, to the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. He admitted he had heard the security lectures there, that he knew he was on a top secret project but was not aware of what it might be.

After a fortnight at Oak Ridge, he testified, he was assigned to report in August, 1944, to further secret work at Los Alamos, N. M., in the machine shop, at first designated as "Building E," later as "Theta Building."

"Would you tell us," asked Mr. Cohn, "when it was that you learned for the first time that the Manhattan Project District [Los Alamos] was the district of the United States Army concerned with the construction of the atomic bomb?"

"When my wife came to visit

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

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## EX-SERGEANT CALLS SISTER A BOMB SPY

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me in November, 1944, she told me that Julius ---"

Defense objections cut in, and were overruled by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, presiding. The witness, incidentally, had identified his wife as Ruth Greenglass, named as a co-conspirator in the case, but not brought to trial.

"What did your wife tell you?"

"She told me that Julius had said that I was working on the atomic bomb."

"And that was the first you knew of it?" The assistant prosecutor stared significantly at the entranced jurors. He was throwing the questions from a position by the jury box rail.

"That was the first I knew of it."

"You had never been told that by anybody in an official capacity in the United States Government?"

"No, sir."

### Became Foreman in Shop

Mr. Cohn elicited from the witness that he had worked on parts for the atomic bomb in Theta Building where, with the rating of technical sergeant fourth grade, he had risen to foreman. The testimony also disclosed that Dr. George B. Kistiakowski of Harvard University, an expert in physical chemistry—thermodynamics is his specialty—was head of the group in Theta Building.

Greenglass further testified that he and the men under him worked from sketches and from oral orders given by the various physicists assigned to the atomic bomb experiment.

"Your job," Mr. Cohn emphasized, "was to machine apparatus or products scientists required in connection with experimentation on atomic energy, is that correct?"

"That is correct."

The witness described the various colored badges worn by workers and told how he came to identify some of the great physicists working on the project—Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of the Alamos Project; Dr. Niels Bohr, expert in nuclear fissions, designated at the plant only as "Baker."

"You knew that the information as to who Dr. Bohr was out there was a secret?"

"I did," said the witness, and identified Dr. Harold C. Urey of the Institute of Nuclear Fission, University of Chicago, as another of the physicists on the project whom he came to know by sight.

"Now," said the assistant prosecutor, "was one of the scientists who was present at Los Alamos and whose name and presence you came to know Dr. Walter Koski?"

A tall, dark-suited man with a shock of dark hair rose in one of the leather seats opposite the jury box.

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"Do you recognize Dr. Koaki  
here?"

The witness did, then hastily  
shifted without letting his glance  
fall on his pale-faced older sister.  
He lapsed into low voice again as  
he testified to making flat type-  
set molds required by Dr. Koaki.

"Now," said the assistant prose-  
cutor, "did there come a time when  
the first atomic explosion took  
place?"

"Yes, July, 1945."

"Where?"

"Alamogordo, New Mexico."

"In the course of your employ-  
ment at Los Alamos did you hear  
discussion concerning this atomic  
explosion?"

"I did."

#### Discussed Soviet With Sister

Mr. Cohn broke this line of ques-  
tioning to take the witness back  
to the time when he was 17 and  
when his sister married Rosenberg.

"Now, did you have any discus-  
sion with Ethel and Julius con-  
cerning the relative merits of our  
form of government and that of  
the Soviet Union?"

A barrage of defense objections  
blocked the examination. Judge  
Kaufman, addressing Mr. Cohn,  
said, "What you are trying to  
bring out from the witness is the  
fact that the defendants expressed  
some form of favoritism to Russia  
in their discussions?"

"Exactly, Your Honor."

The court allowed the question  
as relevant, subject to further rul-  
ing before the case goes to the  
jury.

The witness testified to "nume-  
ous" discussions from 1935 to 1946  
in which his sister and her hus-  
band restated their position on the  
relative merits of government of  
the United States and government  
of the Soviet Union.

"They preferred Russian social-  
ism to capitalism," the witness was  
able to testify after prolonged in-  
terruption by defense objection. He  
said the talks took place in his  
mother's home at 64 Sheriff Street  
on the East Side.

Finally, the witness told how his  
wife came to visit him for five  
days in November, 1944, while he  
was still on the Los Alamos Proj-  
ect.

"My wife said," the witness tes-  
tified, "that while she was still in  
New York Julius Rosenberg in-  
vited her to dinner at their house  
at 16 Monroe Street in Knicker-  
bocker Village. She came to din-  
ner and later on there was a con-  
versation between the three of us.  
Ethel—my wife, my sister and my  
brother-in-law. It went something  
like this:

"Ethel started the conversation  
by stating to Ruth that she must  
have noticed that she—Ethel—  
was no longer involved in Com-  
munist party activities."

Defense objections interrupted again,  
but when they ended the witness  
went on:

"That they didn't buy The Daily  
Worker any more, or attend meet-  
ings, club meetings. And the rea-  
son for this is that Julius has  
finally gotten to a point where he  
is doing what he wanted to do al-  
along, which was that he was giv-  
ing information to the Soviet  
Union. And he went on to tell  
Ruth that I was working on the  
atomic bomb project at Los Ala-  
mos, and that they would want me  
to give information to the Rus-  
sians. My wife objected to this,  
but Ethel said—"

#### Was Asked for Bomb Data

Another defense objection halted  
the narrative, and when it had  
been dealt with:

"She didn't want to tell me  
about it, but they told her that I  
would want to know about it and

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I would want to help and that at least—at least she could tell me about it. So that was the conversation. She asked me what I thought. At first I was frightened and worried about it and I told my wife I wouldn't do it.

"She had also told me that in the conversation Julius and Ethel had told her that Russia was an ally and as such deserved this information and that she was not getting the information that was coming to her. So later on that night, after this conversation, I thought about it and the following morning I told my wife that I would give the information."

The witness testified that his wife asked for "specific things" that Rosenberg has asked to find out.

"She asked me to tell her about the general layout of the Los Alamos Atomic Project—the buildings, number of people, and stuff like that; also scientists who worked there and that was the first information I gave her."

The room fell briefly still. The jurors were bending forward in common tenseness in their seats. Mrs. Rosenberg's features were almost snow pale.

Greenglass testified that his wife memorized the information. He said, "she told she was instructed not to write it down, but to memorize it."

"Instructed by whom?" Judge Kaufman interjected.

"Instructed by Julius," the witness answered and listed the names of the physicists and pseudo-physicists—Baker.

#### Wrote Report on Project

Greenglass told of a twenty-two-day furlough that brought him to New York City on Jan. 1, 1945. This was eight months before the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and while the atom bomb was still the nation's most closely guarded secret. The Greenglasses were living then at 266 Stanton Street. The witness told of Rosenberg coming there one morning a few days after Greenglass' arrival from Los Alamos.

"He came to me one morning and asked me to give him information, specifically anything of value on the atomic bomb—whatever it was down on there. And I told him I was working on lenses, H. E. (high explosive) lens molds . . . and he told me to write it up—to write up anything that I knew about the atomic bomb."

The witness paused, playing with his fingers, his face or jaw shadows moving as if alive.

"Anything else?" Mr. Cohn prompted.

"He gave me a description of the atom bomb."

The witness testified in low voice that he wrote out that night the information his brother-in-law had sought.

"It included sketches on the lens molds and how they were used in experiments," he said, . . . plus a description of it . . . plus a list of scientists who were on the project . . . I gave him a scientist by the name of—well, there was one Hans Baker . . . his field was theoretical physics."

"Was this information turned over to Rosenberg?"

"It was, the following morning."

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Mr. Ely pleaded, at this point, for adjournment. It was a little past 1 P. M., a half-hour before regular recess. He said, "We have reached a good stopping place, your Honor," and the court agreed. The jury was told again to abstain from reading or listening to anything to do with the case. The prisoners were led away. Greenblatt will return for further examination on Monday at 10:30 A. M.

Max Elitcher, a former college classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell, who was the Government's first witness, underwent further sharp cross-examination yesterday on the fact that he had been in the hands of a psychiatrist in 1949. On re-direct examination, though, United States Attorney Irving Saypol developed the point that Mr. Elitcher took the treatment for marital readjustment, and not because of participation in the spy plot. Judge Kaufman indicated Mr. Elitcher might be recalled on Monday.

65-15348-A-102

# Greenglass Calls Sister a Spy, Says He Gave Her Atom Secrets

Ex-G.I. Testifies He Had  
His Wife Pass Data for  
Russia to the Rosenbergs

By Blaine Littell

David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant and brother of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, one of three defendants accused of war-time espionage, testified yesterday that he had given secret atomic information to his wife for transmission to Soviet Russia through his older sister and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

His sister and her husband slouched in their seats in United States District Court as Greenglass, who pleaded guilty to the same espionage indictment which has brought his sister, her husband and Martin Sobell to trial, told how he had furnished them details of the atom bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., in 1944.

Testifying before Judge Irving H. Kaufman and a jury of eleven men and one woman, Greenglass said that he was first told by his wife, Ruth, that Julius Rosenberg was transmitting information to Russia. He also testified, in a low, almost inaudible voice, that he did not know he had been participating in the atom bomb project until his wife visited him at Los Alamos and told him that Rosenberg had informed her of this fact.

Greenglass, twenty-nine, is now in the custody of the United States Marshal. He has not yet been sentenced. The Rosenbergs and Sobell have pleaded not guilty. Greenglass' wife was named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant in the indictment.

### Entered Army in 1942

Questioned by assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn, Greenglass, the second government witness to be called to the stand, said he was a machinist by trade and had entered the United States Army in 1942. In July, 1944, he said he was sent to Oak Ridge, Tenn., site of the Manhattan District Project, and was given a series of orientation lectures pertaining to matters of secrecy. Two weeks later, he said, he was shipped to Los Alamos and assigned to one of the secret project's three machine shops as a machinist.

By February, 1946, he had risen to the position of shop foreman and attained the rank of technician-fourth grade. As a machinist,

Greenglass testified, he was required to turn out apparatus for the atomic experiments. He made this equipment from designs submitted to him by scientists working on the project, he said.

During his stay at Los Alamos, Greenglass testified, he came to know such leading physicists as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Harold E. Urey and Dr. Niels Bohr.

Members of the defense staff objected to this questioning the relevancy of Greenglass's testimony to their clients.

"I promise you," replied Mr. Cohn, "that the names of each of these scientists will be directly related to the defendants."

### Says He Was Frightened

Greenglass testified that he was "frightened" when his wife, Ruth, told him that the Rosenbergs were seeking information on the atomic project to turn over to Russia. "I told her I wouldn't do it," he said. "My wife then told me Julius told her that Russia was so silly



Herald Tribune Photo  
David Greenglass

and as such should get the information and was not getting the information that was coming to her."

The witness, a heavy-set man who bears a striking resemblance to his older sister, said he told his wife on the following morning that he would supply her requested information. His wife, he testified, asked for specific information, including the layout of the Los Alamos atomic project, and the identity of the scientists working there. Greenglass said he gave her this information, and his wife memorized it.

On Jan. 1, 1945, Greenglass said he arrived in New York on a fifteen-day furlough and was approached by his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, for information on the atomic project.

Greenglass said he complied by supplying Rosenberg with a list of information on his work, a list of project scientists and sketches of a lens mold.

### Defense Attacks Elitcher

During the morning session, defense attorneys attempted to impeach the testimony of Max Elitcher, thirty-two, a former Navy Department employee and the government's first witness. They tried to show that discrepancies existed between previous statements Mr. Elitcher made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, his direct testimony yesterday under questioning by United States Attorney Irving Saypol and his testimony under cross-examination today.

But Mr. Elitcher stuck to the story he has been telling since he took the stand—that Rosenberg and Sobell tried to persuade him to reveal United States military secrets for transmission to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Elitcher disclosed that he had visited a psychiatrist on an average of twice a week over a two-year period. He explained later, under re-direct examination by Mr. Saypol, that he had always "found it difficult to meet with people" and that he had been afflicted by a "personality disorder" which had made his married life less than satisfactory.

Under questioning by Edward Kunze, Sobell's attorney, Mr. Elitcher agreed that Sobell had never asked him for secret government documents during the two years Mr. Elitcher was employed in the ordnance bureau of the Navy Department.

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# Witness Says Kin Described A-Bomb in '45

By Norma Abrams and Neal Patterson

A pudgy former Army sergeant jolted the A-bomb spy trial yesterday by testifying that one of the three defendants in Federal Court, his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, described the A-bomb to him early in January, 1945—six months before the first nuclear missile was dropped over Hiroshima.

The sergeant said, in fact, that though he himself was working at the time at the super-secret Los Alamos, N. Mex., atom project—and had been for nearly three months—his first information that he was working on the A-bomb came in a verbal message from Rosenberg.

The witness was David Greenglass, 28, who already has pleaded guilty as a co-defendant in the spy ring.

#### Passed on Information.

Greenglass was the Government's second witness against Rosenberg, the latter's wife, Ethel, who is Greenglass' sister, and Morton Sobell, electronics-radar expert. He testified that he had passed classified atom information to Rosenberg, including the names of scientists working at Los Alamos, drawings of lens molds on which he worked, and the general layout of Los Alamos.

A machinist and onetime member of the Young Communist League, Greenglass somehow slipped through the Government's security screen and was assigned to one of three machine shops at Los Alamos in August, 1944. He was first an assistant foreman, and was promoted to foreman in February, 1946, shortly before being honorably discharged from the Army.

His recruitment into the espionage ring came in November, 1944,



(NEWS photo by Ed Jackson)  
David Greenglass after he had testified in spy trial in Federal Court.

when his wife, Ruth, came out to New Mexico to visit him, Greenglass related.

#### Tells of Dinner Meeting.

"My wife told me that in New York Julius Rosenberg had invited her to dinner at their home, 10 Monroe St.," said Greenglass. "She

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# Witness Says Kin Told About A-Bomb in '45

(Continued from page 2)

said that after dinner my sister Ethel told her she must have noticed that she, Ethel, was no longer involved in Communist activities.

"Ethel said they didn't buy the Daily Worker any more or attend party meetings. She said the reason was that Julius had got to the point where he was doing what he wanted to do all along—giving information to the Russians. He then told Ruth I was working at the atom bomb project at Los Alamos and he wanted me to give information to the Russians."

This Greenglass added, was his first intimation as to what the sprawling, closely-guarded Los Alamos establishment was all about.

### Was Frightened, Worried.

"My wife said she told the Rosenbergs she didn't think it was a good idea and she didn't want to tell me about it. But they said I would want to know and help and at least she should tell me," Greenglass continued.

"At first I was frightened and worried. I told her I wouldn't do it. Then I also told her what Julius

U. S. Attorney Roy M. Cohn, the former sergeant related that he saw Rosenberg in early January, 1945, when Greenglass went home to 266 Stanton St., New York, on Sunday.

"He came in one morning a couple of days later and asked me to give him information, anything I knew of value about the atom bomb," said Greenglass. "He told me to write up the information that night and he'd pick it up next morning. Then he gave me a description of the atom bomb."

Greenglass said he included in the information sketches of a flat-type lens mold used in experiments by Dr. Walter Koski, then of the Los Alamos staff. Dr. Koski, now of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, was in court yesterday as one of the prosecution's technical advisers.

### Witness Is Self-Possessed.

Greenglass recalled that he had added at this time the name of Hans Boethe, theoretical physicist, to Rosenberg's list of scientists.

Greenglass was self-possessed and factual throughout his testimony. He glanced only once, as he took the stand, at his sister, brother-in-law and Sobell at the defense table. Mrs. Rosenberg was pale as she entered; her face flushed as he began testifying. Once she hid her hands before her eyes.

Greenglass said that between 1925 and his entry in the Army he met with Ethel and Rosenberg several times each week and that they usually discussed the "superiority" of Russian socialism over U. S.

Greenglass said he entered the Army as a private in April, 1943, and in July, 1944, was assigned to the Manhattan District Project, Oak Ridge, Tenn. There he was told it was a "secret project" and received instructions on security.

The following month he was sent to Los Alamos and was told he would be a machinist and was to "know as much as necessary" of any job and nothing more. He said he followed these orders strictly, until his wife arrived from New York.

The trial will continue at 10:30 A. M. Monday.

### "Didn't Reject Idea."

Before the calling of Greenglass, Max Elitcher, former Navy Ordnance Bureau electrical engineer, testified on cross-examination that while he had accepted proposals of Rosenberg and Sobell that he steal Navy secrets for Russia, he had never done anything about it.

"I accepted it in that I didn't reject the idea," Elitcher stated. He had testified Thursday that the two defendants sought to get from him secrets of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft firing control devices on which he worked.

Elitcher, 33, also said he and his wife, Helene, had undergone psychiatric treatment for two years. He said this was because of "personality problems which prevented a happy domestic existence." And following the lengthy talk with the psychiatrist, he added, "we were able to adjust our married life and it couldn't be much happier than it is now."



Max Elitcher leaves Federal Court after testifying at trial.

hadn't—that after all Russia was an ally and deserved information which she wasn't getting. I thought about it that night and told her I would.

Greenglass said he gave his wife details of the Los Alamos layout and the names of scientists he knew. Among them he recalled he had named Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Los Alamos and now at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University; Dr. George E. Kistiakowski of Harvard, then Greenglass' superior; and Dr. Niels Bohr, who was called "Mr. Baker" at the project to shield his identity.

### Told to Memorize.

He said Mrs. Greenglass memorized it all. "She told me she had been instructed by Julius not to write it down but to memorize it," Greenglass explained.

Greenglass' wife, Ruth, was named in the general indictment as a conspirator, but not as co-defendant. She, too, will testify for the Government.

Under questioning by Assistant

65-15348-A-104

# Ex-GI Says He Passed A-Data for Reds to Kin

A former Army sergeant and confessed atom spy testified in Federal Court yesterday that he gave secret information and sketches concerning the A-bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., to his brother-in-law, engineer Julius Rosenberg, in January, 1945.

The prosecution witness, David Greenglass, 29, further told Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury that he fed other atomic information to his wife for relay to Rosenberg, who allegedly turned it over to a Soviet spy ring.

Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, Greenglass' sister, and radar expert Morton Sobell are defendants in the nation's first atom spy trial. They are accused of membership in the international espionage ring once headed by Klaus Fuchs, imprisoned British scientist.

Greenglass, whose testimony could send his sister and the two men to the electric chair, if the jury believes it, asserted he did not know he was working on the A-bomb until Rosenberg so informed his wife, Ruth Greenglass.

The witness said Rosenberg seemed to have considerable knowledge about the highly secret Los Alamos project when they met in New York City in 1945.

"The funniest part is he gave me a description of the atom bomb," said the ex-sergeant.

Greenglass, second of some 115 witnesses on the government's list, testified he first was assigned to the Manhattan District Project in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and, after receiving security lectures, was sent to Los Alamos in August, 1944, to become foreman of one of three machine shops.

"I was told I was to know those things necessary to do my job and nothing more," he said.

His wife, he went on, visited him in November, 1944, to tell him that Rosenberg said "I was working on the atom-bomb."

Greenglass quoted his wife: "Julius has finally got to the point where he was doing what he always wanted to do—giving information to the Soviet Union."

Greenglass said that despite

## TALE OF A TRAITOR



DAVID GREENGLASS

Admits part in A-plot.

(Mirror Photo)

security regulations, which prohibited personnel from trying to learn the identity of top scientists assigned to Los Alamos, he discovered that a "Mr. Baker" was in reality Dr. Niels Bohr, famed atomic scientist. He said he also learned Dr. Walter Koski, a prominent physicist, was there.

His sister and Rosenberg stared at him as he testified he learned "an explosion was to take place" long before the first A-bomb blast at Alamogordo, N. M., in 1945.

His wife, Greenglass said, ad-

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# Ex-GI Testifies He Gave A-Data

Continued from Page 3

vised him that Rosenberg wanted information on Los Alamos. He said he was "frightened" by this, adding:

"My wife then told me Julius told her that Russia was an ally and as such should get the information and was not getting the information coming to her."

The next morning, he said, he told his wife about the Los Alamos layout and the identity of the scientists and she memorized this information. He said he gave her an estimate of the number of workers and such names as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. George B. Kistiakowski and Dr. Bohr.

Greenglass said he returned to his home at 266 Stanton St. here on a 15-day furlough and met Rosenberg on Jan. 3, 1945. Rosenberg, he testified, demanded information, "specifically of value on the atom bomb," and instructed him to write the material during the night for pickup the next day.

"I wrote up the information that evening," said Greenglass. "It included sketches of the lens mold."

The material also included a written description of his own work and a list of the project scientists, said the witness. It was then, he added, that Rosenberg "gave me a description of the atom-bomb."

Greenglass and his wife have been named co-conspirators in the case, but are not co-defendants. He already has pleaded guilty to a spy conspiracy count and is awaiting sentence.

Greenglass was preceded on the stand by Max Elitcher, ex-Navy Ordnance Bureau engineer and erstwhile Communist. Elitcher testified Rosenberg tried to recruit him as a source of government information, but he denied passing any material.

During cross-examination, the defense drew from Elitcher the information that he had undergone psychiatric treatment. Elitcher said he and his wife consulted a psychiatrist because of "personality" problems which prevented a happy domestic existence. He said the psychiatrist helped them achieve a "happy, married life."

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# Top Secret Atom Data To Figure in Spy Trial

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Documents which the Atomic Energy Commission classifies as top secret will be introduced in the spy trial here tomorrow.

David Greenglass, 29, who has admitted his guilt in a plea to steal A-bomb secrets during World War II will identify these documents, it was learned yesterday.

This data, closely guarded by five A.E.C. agents at the trial, represents some of the material which Greenglass said he supplied to his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35, and her husband, Julius, 32.

### 3 FACE POSSIBLE DEATH.

The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, 34, are on trial before a Federal jury of 11 men and one woman, on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

All three face maximum sentence of death if convicted of the treasonable acts during wartime.

Greenglass, in his opening statement under questioning by Special Assistant U. S. Atty. Roy Cohn, admitted he supplied his sister and her husband with atomic secrets while he was stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, as a

machinist on the Atomic Project.

Greenglass said he had given his wife, Ruth, information to relay to the Rosenbergs, and during one visit, in January, 1945, he supplied the Rosenbergs with more complete data at their home, 10 Monroe st.

Several noted atomic scientists, including Dr. Neils Bohr, J. Robert Oppenheimer and Harold Urey, were also stationed at Los Alamos when Greenglass stole the confidential information.

The Government has said all three will testify.

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# Greenglass Resumes Testimony of Passing Atom Secrets to Kin

A round-faced ex-GI detailed for Federal Judge Kaufman's crowded courtroom today his betrayal of U. S. atomic secrets.

Former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, 29, described it as a family affair. His testimony may send his sister, Ethel, 36, her husband, Julius Rosenberg, 34, and Morton Sobel, 32-year-old electronics engineer, to the electric chair.

They are charged with conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. If convicted, they could be sentenced to death.

Greenglass has pleaded guilty to his part in the Soviet atomic spy ring. He is awaiting sentence.

Taking the witness stand for the government Friday, Greenglass said his brother-in-law solicited him for "anything of value on the atomic bomb" in 1944 when Greenglass was working as a technician at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic installation.

Greenglass said he gave Rosenberg sketches of devices he helped to turn out for atomic experiments at Los Alamos. He also relayed, he said, a layout of the installation and the names of top scientists there.

Greenglass said his wife, Ruth, acted as a go-between in the plot. She brought Rosenberg's first request for information in November, 1944, he said, when she visited him at Los Alamos.

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# Spy Trial Atom Data Guarded

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Atomic Energy Commission security officials took up posts today in Federal Court as the Government was to introduce top secret atom bomb data in the trial of three persons accused of conspiracy to commit espionage.

So confidential are the documents said to be that the AEC has requested the court and Government attorneys to keep the hush hush material out of the trial's public record.

Confessed spy David Greenglass, 29, was to bring out the atomic revelations. Greenglass, who was an Army sergeant stationed at Los Alamos as a machinist, has admitted transmitting portions of America's top military secret to his sister, Ethel, 35, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, 33.

## FACE DEATH IN CHAIR.

The Rosenbergs are on trial along with Morton Sobell, 34, charged with conspiring to transmit atomic data to Russia during World War II. If convicted they face a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

Greenglass was expected to remain on the stand for several days continuing his direct testimony in which he admitted last Friday that on two different occasions he supplied the Rosenbergs with information they requested on the Los Alamos project.

His wife, Ruth, also reported to be a Government witness was scheduled to follow her husband to the stand. Mrs. Greenglass, her husband has said, transmitted some of the information to the Rosenbergs here after visiting him at Los Alamos in 1944.

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## EX-GI to Tell How Family A-Spied

A chubby-faced, boyish ex-soldier will unfold today before a jammed courtroom the tale of an entire family engaged in atom spying for Russia.

David Greenglass, 29, a former Army sergeant, was to testify in the trial of his sister, Ethel Rosenberg; his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell, an electronics engineer.

All three, if convicted, could be sent to the electric chair. They are charged with conspiracy to commit wartime sabotage.

Testifying last week for the government, Greenglass said Rosenberg had asked him for "anything of value on the atomic bomb." Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty to his part in the spy ring and awaits sentencing, was on duty in 1944 at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic installation.

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# ATOM BOMB SECRET DESCRIBED IN COURT

## Spectators Barred as Former Sergeant Who Stole Data Testifies at Spy Trial

By WILLIAM K. CONKLIN

The first public disclosure of the composition and functioning of the super-secret Nagasaki-type atomic bomb came yesterday from the smiling lips of a witness in the spy trial before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury in United States District Court.

David Greenglass, 29-year-old former Army sergeant, described the atomic weapon toward the close of testimony lasting almost all day. Dr. Walter Koski, nuclear physicist, was the only other witness on the trial's fifth court day.

Dr. Koski testified that the information revealed in sketches made by Greenglass was sufficient to disclose to any foreign-power expert the atomic research experiments going on at Los Alamos, N. M. Greenglass told the court and jury that he stole the data for transmission to Russia from Los Alamos, where he was foreman of a machine shop. He has already pleaded guilty in the plot and is awaiting sentence.

### Involves Wife and Sister

On the stand, Greenglass says a verbal net that encompassed his wife, Ruth, his sister, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg.

The Rosenbergs were indicted with Greenglass, while his wife is charged as a co-conspirator but not as a co-defendant.

Another defendant in court, Morton Sobell, did not figure in Greenglass' testimony. Samuel A. Yoncoski, former Russian vice consul in New York, who was also named in the indictment, fled this country on Dec. 27, 1946, and is still a fugitive.

The five defendants are charged with conspiracy to commit espionage in wartime, an offense that may carry the death penalty.

Upon reaching the bomb testimony, Judge Kaufman at first excluded both spectators and newspaper reporters from the courtroom. After ten minutes he recalled the reporters, but spectators were still barred. The 41-year-old jurist based his actions upon regard for national security. While

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# THE DOUBT DESCRIBED IN COURT

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It was possible that a foreign power had the atomic information, Judge Kaufman said he could not be personally certain of that fact.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol explained that a staff member of the Atomic Energy Commission was present to counsel on the testimony. He pointed out also that the four defense attorneys did not agree on whether they wanted the testimony excluded.

Reluctantly, Judge Kaufman permitted the testimony to proceed. He asked members of the press to use discretion in what they printed, but imposed no further restriction. Roy M. Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, then asked Greenglass to describe the atom-bomb sketch. Previously, he had testified that he gave a similar sketch to Rosenberg in New York in September, 1945.

### Describes Firing Device

Reading from the sketch, Greenglass described thirty-six high-explosive lenses, each of which carried two detonators. He explained that two detonators were used to make sure the lenses fired if one detonator proved defective. He introduced the word "implosion" to describe an explosion focused inward instead of outward. He said seventy-two condensers were used to fire the detonators.

Greenglass then described "a barium plastic sphere," which he said acted to protect the high explosive from the plutonium containing the bomb core. Inside the barium sphere he said a plutonium sphere was placed.

Inside the plutonium sphere, he said, a beryllium sphere provided a source of neutrons to discharge into the plutonium. At this stage, he said, the plutonium was "highly sensitive" because of the presence of concentrated uranium.

As the beryllium discharged, he added, "nuclear fission takes place."

On completion of the description, Judge Kaufman ordered the court stenographer not to transcribe that testimony. He said the stenographer would read it from his notes to any defense lawyer, but that the court did not want the testimony made permanent in writing.

Greenglass added that Mr. Cohn's questioning, that the bomb switch was set off by "a barometric pressure device" and that the bomb itself was dropped by parachute. The latter statement went unchallenged.

Smiling, with his hands clasped in his lap, the witness said:

"Julius Rosenberg said: 'This is very good.' We got out a portable typewriter and put it on the living room bridge table in their home. Ethel Rosenberg typed it, and my wife Ruth, Ethel, and Julius Rosenberg did the correcting. Julius also told me that he had stolen the proximity fuse while he was working at Emerson Radio."

"What did he do with it?" Judge Kaufman demanded.

"He took it out in the brief case and brought his lunch in and gave it to the Russians," Greenglass replied.

### Allows Testimony on Fuse

When Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for Julius Rosenberg, objected to testimony about the proximity fuse, Judge Kaufman cut it sharply.

"This is not invited to witness information," the jurist declared. "This charges a general conspiracy to give information to the U. S. S. R. Objection overruled."

"I except, and I ask for a mistrial on the basis of your ruling," Mr. Bloch said.

"Overruled," the judge snapped. Earlier, Government attorneys had reviewed the Greenglass testi-

mony of last Friday to emphasize his story that Rosenberg had knowledge of the atom bomb in November, 1944, though the first atomic explosion did not occur until eight months later at Alamogordo, N. M. Where Rosenberg got this information remained an unanswered question.

After his honorable discharge from the Army on Feb. 25, 1946, Greenglass said, he went into business here with his brother Bernard and Rosenberg, operating machine shops. He recounted that Rosenberg, a City College graduate, had offered to help him conduct his education in nuclear energy. He said his classmate had offered "Russian money" to supplement his tuition under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

The former sergeant said he had received \$200 from Rosenberg for his bomb sketch. He had also tes-

timony that he had received from Gold confessed atomic spy under a thirty-year jail sentence, for atom bomb plans delivered to Gold at Albuquerque, N. M., in June 1945.

Despite the two payments, Mr. Saypol contends that money was not the motive behind the alleged conspiracy. The Government insists that the defendants were bound together by a common desire to further the cause of Soviet Russia, and that this desire was their chief motive.

### Tells of "Sky Platform Project"

Greenglass told the courtroom that Rosenberg had described a "Sky Platform Project" to him in 1942. He explained that the "Sky Platform" would be a large vessel suspended at a point of levity between moon and earth which, as a satellite, would move around the earth. While the witness did not elaborate, such a platform could be used as a base for firing guided missiles.

Rosenberg also told him, the witness said, that "the mathematics on the problem of atomic energy for airplanes" had been solved by scientists in this country. Greenglass said Rosenberg made contact with the Russians in an unspecified movie theatre alcove.

"He left messages and microfilm there for them," the witness said. "When he wanted a meeting, he would leave a message in the alcove. He would meet the Russians in lonely spots on Long Island."

When Gold visited Greenglass in Albuquerque to pick up information, the latter said his visitor identified himself through part of a Jello box. Greenglass produced the other cut-out portion of the box, he said, adding that that step completed the identification. In examining the former present, Government attorneys call-

ing to testify against his sister, he is trying to protect his wife.

In addition to passing information to Rosenberg, Greenglass said, he recommended some associates as "good material for this espionage work." Mr. Bloch, displaying a marked allergy for the words "espionage work," objected repeatedly. In almost every instance Judge Kaufman overruled him.

### Government Builds Up Evidence

Despite numerous defense objections, the Government built up a series of eight documents against the defendants. These included Greenglass' sketches and notes from Los Alamos, photographs of principals in the plot and security regulations issued at the Los Alamos atomic research center.

Alexander Bloch, father of Rosenberg's attorney, is defending Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 35, who is the smallest person in the courtroom. She stands a scant five feet and weighs about 100 pounds. Sobell is defended by Harold M. Phillips and Edward Kuntz.

During the morning session Greenglass told the jury of eleven men and one woman that his wife and a woman named Anne Sidorovitch had at first planned to exchange handbags in a Denver movie theatre. Mrs. Greenglass' bag was to contain atomic data from him, he said. He added that this plan was dropped when Gold became the spy courier.

Upon seeing the Jello-box method of identification, he said, he told Rosenberg:

"Oh, that's very clever of you." "The simplest things are the cleverest," he quoted Rosenberg as replying.

In January, 1945, he said Rosenberg had arranged for him to meet "a Russian" at First Avenue between Forty-Second and Fifty-Ninth Streets at night while he was here on tour. He said he did not recall the Russian's name, but that he was introduced to the man. He said he could not give the Russian the information he wanted on high-explosive lenses and the formula used in making them. When he described making his sketches, Mr. Cohn asked:

"And you knew at all times that all this material was secret?"

"I did," Greenglass replied. The sketches, Greenglass added, did not show dimensions and were "schematic" rather than drawn to scale.

### Says Rosenberg Described Bomb

In January, 1945, the witness said, Rosenberg had given him a description of the bomb which later found to be the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Greenglass said he was not present for Rosenberg's trial.

"At Los Alamos I was in contact with various people. I also worked directly of apparatus that went into the bomb. When they talked about their activities, I listened very avidly. I often questioned them to clarify their statements." Greenglass' description, according to Greenglass, was "highly sensitive material" at one end of a tube, and on the other end a sliding mechanism with fissionable material. When the two were brought together under tremendous pressure, nuclear reaction was accomplished.

This description, it was learned, covered the Hiroshima-type bomb as contrasted to the Nagasaki-type, which employed the "implosion" technique. The witness said only one bomb of the Hiroshima type had been made, and that that type had been discontinued.

The trial resumes in the United States Courthouse, Fifth Square, at 10:30 o'clock this morning with Greenglass resuming his testimony.

**'New' Word at Spy Trial;  
Here's What It Means**

"Implosion," the opposite of "explosion," became a new word for most of the public yesterday when it was used in testimony at the Federal spy trial. As defined by Webster's New International Dictionary it means: "A bursting inward; contrasted with explosion." However, as used in court it had a far more powerful meaning.

Used in reference to the atomic bomb, implosion refers to a basic concept in the missile. The principle is that of a guided explosion focused inward. The implosion in the bomb described in court is created by the explosion of lenses. The term lens is not used in its usual meaning of a piece of curved glass, but refers to a curve-shaped high explosive. Thirty-six of these lenses surround the fusible material that is the core of the bomb, and their simultaneous explosion with its force directed inward creates the necessary stimulus to set off the chain reaction and resulting explosion.

"Implosion" heretofore has been used only in research laboratories.

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# Closed Court Hears Details of A-Bomb

## Spy Shows Plans He Gave to Soviet Ring

Federal Judge Irving I. Kaufman cleared spectators out of the courtroom yesterday as a 29-year-old former Army sergeant described detailed plans of an atomic bomb.

David Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty to espionage, told jurors how he stole data which his brother-in-law turned over "to the Russians."

Newspaper reporters were first excluded from the court, along with the public, but after a few minutes were permitted to return.

### Data Declassified.

Much of the data dealing with the Nagasaki-type atomic bomb, has been declassified especially for the time by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Greenglass was a foreman in a machine shop at Los Alamos, N. Mex. He testified that he made a detailed sketch of the bomb, plus a 12-page written report, and turned it over to Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law.

The sketch was turned over to Rosenberg in September, 1945, in his apartment at 10 Monroe St., and Rosenberg, and Ethel, Rosenberg's wife, typed the report. Greenglass said his own wife, Ruth, helped with the correcting.

### \$200 for Sketch.

Rosenberg paid \$200 for the bomb sketch, Greenglass said, and Harry Gold, another confessed atomic spy, paid him \$500 in March, 1945, for other material on the bomb. Rosenberg had arranged for Gold to contact him, using two halves of a Jello box as identification.

Eight months before the first bomb was dropped on Japan, Greenglass said, Rosenberg gave him a description of the Hiroshima bomb, so he would know what to look for.

Dr. Walter Koski, nuclear scientist, testified that the Greenglass sketches were sufficient to give an expert exact information on what was going on at Los Alamos. Dr. Koski, now a faculty member at Johns Hopkins University, said the sketches "illustrated the important principles involved."

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# A-Secret Told in Airtight Court

By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

For a drama that lasted two minutes, while spectators were barred and the official stenographer was warned not to take notes, the ingredients and mechanism of the A-bomb for the first time in history—were described late yesterday afternoon in Federal Court.

Only Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, the three spy-conspiracy defendants, government and defense counsel, the jury and the press were put on its honor stand. The judge took testimony from the Army Staff.

Using a drawing, "Miss Green-glass explained to the hushed courtroom how a combination of high explosive lenses with a fissionable material to produce the blast by chain reaction, the Big Boom being operated mechanically. He gave a description of specific items of its construction.

Temporarily "Declassified."

Much of the information was temporarily "declassified" by the Atomic Energy Commission for trial purposes and will be reclassified afterward. At 1:45, the press was ordered barred along with the rest of the public from the AEC and U. S. Attorney Irving

Saypol agreed to admit the press, Kaufman disclosed.

"We're going to trust to your good taste and judgment as to the publication of portions of the testimony," he said.

The point of Greenglass' unprejudiced testimony was to show that he had given these A-bomb secrets to the arch-defendant, Klaus Fuchs, in the latter's apartment in Knickerbocker Village apartment last in September, 1945.

12 Pages of Description.

Accompanying his sketch, Greenglass said, were 12 hand-written pages of descriptive material which Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, 35, reported. Ethel, who is Greenglass' sister, is a co-defendant with her husband and Morton Sobell, 34, electronics-radar expert. Greenglass has already pleaded guilty to

(Continued on page 37, col. 5)



(Associated Press photo) David Greenglass entering court yesterday.

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# A-Secret Heard At Spy Trial in Airtight Court

(Continued from page 3)

his role in the Soviet-masterminded conspiracy.

Greenglass summarized Rosenberg's other sensational spy coups as follows:

1. In January, 1945, Rosenberg gave him a description of the Hiroshima-type A-bomb, which was not to be dropped for another seven months. This was done, he explained, so that "I would know what to look for" at the Los Alamos A-bomb project, where Greenglass was a technician.

2. Also in January, 1945, he gave Rosenberg a sketch of a lens mould used at Los Alamos, plus a list of scientists working on the project.

3. In June, 1945, he turned over sketches and information, which another witness, Dr. Walter Koski, Johns Hopkins University physical chemist, said would disclose to any expert information on "the principles and idea" of the Los Alamos work.

4. In September, 1945, Greenglass admitted, he described to Rosenberg the improved, post-Hiroshima bomb.

5. Rosenberg also bragged to him that he had personally stolen a proximity fuse for the Russians from the Emerson Radio Co., while assigned there as an Army civilian engineer—and that he'd even obtained information on the "Sky Platform Project."

"Between Moon and Earth."

This "space snip" project was only briefly, teasingly described by the witness as follows:

"Julius said it was some large vessel of low gravity suspended between the moon and the earth and as a satellite it traveled around the earth like the moon."

Whether anything ever came of it was not disclosed.

Rosenberg even said, according to Greenglass, that the mathematics involving atomic energy for use in airplanes had been cracked—and that he'd stolen these formulas and passed them on to the Russians.

After he left the Army, Greenglass said, Rosenberg wanted him to continue in college—under the GI Bill of Rights—so that he could further his friendships with important A-bomb scientists. "He specified the Bill of Rights would pay my schooling and living—but the Russians would pay additional money so I would be more comfortable." He turned Rosenberg down. The trial will resume at 10:30 A. M. today.

65-15348-A-115

# Ex-GI to Tell More of Stolen 'Top Secrets'

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A military project ranked as top secret by the Defense Department — and as closely guarded as was the atom bomb in 1941-45—may be the subject of Government testimony in the espionage conspiracy trial today.

First mention of this project was made by David Greenglass, 29, confessed spy who will resume the witness stand for the Government in the trial of his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35; her husband, Julius, 33, and Morton Sobell, 34.

All are charged with conspiring to deliver to Soviet Russia atomic information during and after World War II. If convicted, the three defendants face a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

## BRAGGED OF SECRET DATA.

Greenglass, a chunky, quiet-spoken former Army sergeant stationed at the Los Alamos A-bomb project from 1944 to 1946, casually mentioned that Rosenberg boasted in 1947 that he had obtained information on a "sky platform."

Questioned by Special Assistant U. S. Attorney Roy Cohn, Greenglass said this platform "would be between the moon and earth and spin around the earth like a satellite."

It is expected more testimony on espionage regarding this project—still one of the most closely guarded secrets in America—will be put on the record within the next few days.

Greenglass, stolid and with an occasional hint of a wry smile, calmly told an amazing story of

*Continued on Page 12, Column 7.*

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# More 'Top Secret'

## Data Due at Spy Trial

By HOWARD RUSHMORE  
Continued from First Page

an espionage ring which had access to proximity fuse secrets, the "sky platform" project and even ran "schools" of spy contacts throughout the country.

Before an almost empty and tense courtroom from which spectators had been barred, Greenglass late yesterday:

1. Gave the first testimony in an American court describing the elements used in the A-bomb and the physical means by which the deadly missile is exploded;

2. Told how he supplied complete A-bomb details to Rosenberg in Sept. 1945 for \$200 while Greenglass was on furlough from the Los Alamos atomic energy project;

3. Described boasts of Rosenberg in which the latter said he had regular meetings "with the Russians" and passed them the atomic data at a movie theatre or a rendezvous point on Long Island.

### CLOSED HEARING.

Greenglass' minute description of the atom bomb which the witness described as a "new type, different than that dropped on Hiroshima," was heard only by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, the jury, counsel for both sides and newspaper men.

Judge Kaufman at first, apparently at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission—represented by six officials in the courtroom—barred reporters but changed his ruling after deputy marshals cleared the packed room of spectators.

Pointing out that Russia probably had long ago received the A-bomb information Greenglass was about to give in his testimony, Kaufman told reporters he was "going to trust to the press' good taste and good judgment" in handling the story.

[The N. Y. Journal-American is not giving details of the bomb as testified to by Greenglass. The witness described certain elements used in its manufacture and detonation and other details which it was learned were of immense value to the Soviets.]

During Greenglass' testimony, his sister and brother-in-law watched him intently from their temporary table. Occasionally, Mrs.

Rosenberg folded and unfolded her hands nervously, but Rosenberg was calm and often leaned over to whisper to his attorney.

Both face a maximum penalty of death as does their co-defendant, Sobel, a radar engineer. The three are charged with conspiracy to commit espionage.

After Greenglass was honorably discharged from the Army in 1946, he became a business partner of Rosenberg, the witness told the jury of 11 men and one woman. Greenglass said the espionage conspiracy continued.

"Rosenberg wanted me to go back to school," he testified. "He said the Russians would give me some money if I took some courses at the University of Chicago under the GI Bill of Rights.

"Rosenberg said there were people engaged in nuclear research at the Chicago school whom I had known at Los Alamos. He wanted me to cultivate them. He also suggested I take a course at the New York University.

### STUDENTS SUPPLIED DATA.

"Rosenberg said he had people going to schools in various upstate institutions and he was paying these students to go to school. He said he had people supplying him information both upstate and in Cleveland.

"He also said he was getting information from the General Electric plant in Schenectady. Rosenberg also told me he had obtained plans on atomic energy for airplanes."

Greenglass said that in 1945 he gave Harry Gold, confessed courier for the spy ring, an advance report on the first trial atomic exposition in New Mexico—a month before the A-bomb was set off.

Greenglass said the Soviet government, according to Rosenberg, had given his brother-in-law and sister watches and a console table for their work in supplying information to the spy ring.

Greenglass is now awaiting sentence for his part in the conspiracy.

His wife, Ruth, who Greenglass said served as a courier for the spy ring, is also named in the indictment, but will not be prosecuted. She probably will be the next Government witness, following cross-examination of her husband by the defense.

65-15348-A-116

# A-BOMB SECRETS CLEAR COURT AT ESPIONAGE TRIAL

**Judge Acts as Ex-GI  
Tells of Giving Sketch  
To His Brother-in-Law**

Former Army Sgt. David Greenglass linked his sister and brother-in-law today to the theft of atomic bomb information too secret for description in open court.

Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence for his part in the wartime Soviet atomic spy ring, took the stand in Manhattan Federal Court for the third day as a Government witness.

His testimony was directed against his sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 26; her husband, Julius, 34, and Morton Sobell, electronics engineer and Rosenberg's college classmate.

If convicted of wartime espionage, the three could be sentenced to death.

## Says He Gave Sketch

Greenglass, a former Army technician at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic energy plant, testified yesterday that he gave a sketch of an improved atomic bomb and 12 pages of explanatory material to Rosenberg in September, 1945.

That was about a month after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Greenglass said the information he passed to

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## A-Bomb Secrets Clear Spy Court

Continued from Page 1

his brother-in-law was on "a different type of atomic bomb" that had outmoded the Hiroshima-type missile.

His preliminary identification of a drawing of the "cross-section of an atomic bomb" led Judge Irving R. Kaufman to clear the court of spectators.

"All this testimony that is anticipated," Kaufman said, "has probably fallen into the hands of those whom we are trying to keep it from. But we can't be certain."

He permitted members of the press to remain, saying that "we

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## Courts

### Testifies He Betrayed Late Model A-Bomb

A former atomic employe testified yesterday he gave an alleged spy ring a description of an atom bomb that superseded the Hiroshima model—and that the ring also obtained information on a fabulous space ship.

David Greenglass, 29, related both stories at the trial of Julius Rosenberg, 33, his wife, Ethel, 25, and Morton Sobell, 33, charged with conspiring to spy for Russia in wartime—an offense carrying a possible death penalty. Greenglass is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother.

Greenglass said Rosenberg told him he obtained information on what he called a sky platform project from "one of the boys," not otherwise identified. He said Rosenberg explained it as involving the suspension of a large vessel in space where the gravity pull is small between the earth and the moon. He quoted Rosenberg as saying the platform, as a satellite, would hover over the earth.

The purpose of the ship, or how far the project ever was advanced, if at all, was not explained.

Greenglass said it was only a month after the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima that he gave Rosenberg a description of a newer type atom bomb. He said he obtained the information while working at Los Alamos, N. M., and passed it on to Rosenberg in September, 1945. The older model Hiroshima bomb was dropped Aug. 6, 1945.

When Greenglass casually added that he had compiled a 12-page description of an atom bomb, including sketches, press and spectators were barred temporarily from the courtroom. The press was re-admitted a few minutes later, Federal Judge Kaufman explaining that the prosecution and members of the Atomic Energy Commission had agreed to allow it to hear testimony about the bomb.

"We're going to trust to your good taste and judgement as to the publishing of portions of the testimony," Kaufman said.

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# Tells Spy Jury What Makes A-Bomb Work

By MORTIMER DAVIS and ERWIN SAVELSON

The nation's first inside glimpse of super-A-bomb principles came yesterday with startling suddenness at the sensational atomic spy trial when a former Army sergeant testified he gave one of three accused Soviet agents secret information on a bomb which outlasted the one dropped on Hiroshima.

A hushed Federal courtroom, cleared of spectators except the press, listened as David Greenglass, 29, rolled out the surprise testimony which ultimately may send his sister, one of the defendants, to her death.

Greenglass, who already has pleaded guilty of espionage conspiracy and is awaiting sentence, testified he received \$700 for giving up the top secrets while he worked as a machinist foreman at the vital Los Alamos, N. M.,

atomic site.

On trial are his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35; her husband, Julius, 23, an electrical engineer, and Morton Sobell, 34, an electronics and radar expert.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman pleaded with the press to exercise its "good taste and judgment" in reporting on Greenglass' description of the bomb, and the Mirror is revealing only those portions of the testimony which may not prove of aid to an enemy.

Part of Greenglass' testimony sounded as if it came from a comic-strip fantasy, particularly when he said Rosenberg told him in 1947 that he (Rosenberg) had obtained information about a "sky platform project."

## Tells of Project

Greenglass gave no further description of this project except to say it dealt with the possibility of suspending "a large vessel" in a "no gravity field" so that the earth revolved beneath this "large vessel." Greenglass did not say who was developing this "project."

Greenglass testified he gave a description and sketches of the "improved" A-bomb to Rosenberg in September, 1952. Earlier, he told the jury that in August, 1945, Rosenberg told him about an A-bomb, but Greenglass said this was of the type dropped on Hiroshima.

He said the later type which he described to Rosenberg in a 12-page handwritten report was of a bomb "of a different nature—a type which worked on an implosion effect."

Dr. Walter Koski of John Hopkins University earlier described "implosion" as a concentrated force in one direction as compared with an explosion where the force is outward in various directions.

Greenglass said he was able to turn over data on the newer model because of his work on a "high explosive lens mold—molds used in the atom bomb itself— and through conversation with other workers at the Los Alamos site."

Before he gave his report to Rosenberg, Greenglass said his brother-in-law gave him \$200, saying it came from the Russians. He said his sister Ethel made typewriter copies, then the handwritten report was torn to shreds and flushed down a drain. All this occurred during his visit on a furlough to New York City, he said.

Greenglass said his wife Ruth

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TALKS OF TOP SECRETS



DAVID GREENGLASS

Press asked to be careful reporting his A-Bomb talk. (Other Photo on Back Page)

did not want him to give detailed information to Rosenberg, but that he overruled her, saying, "I've gone this far and I'll go the rest."

Greenglass drew copies of lens-mould sketches and Judge Kaufman cleared the courtroom of spectators as the ex-GI described the secret.

1st Public Exposure

In his description—first ever given publicly of an A-bomb—Greenglass said the bomb was dropped by parachute. He said the bomb contained detonators and numerous condensers, high explosive lenses and a barometer pressure switch which set off all condensers at once.

He described how cosmic shields prevent high explosives from deteriorating from the radiation of plutonium and how the high explosive lenses "implode" beryllium. In turn, a process is started which results in nuclear fission—the actual blast itself.

Judge Kaufman previously interrupted Greenglass' testimony to call Dr. Rosen to see the sketches turned over by Greenglass would give any expert sufficient information on "the principles and idea" of the secret work going on at Los Alamos.

Greenglass testified earlier he was paid \$500 each the first time he testified in the espionage case in June, 1954, in a Soviet espionage ring "contact."

The "contact" proved to be Henry Gold, the confessed Philadelphia spy belonging to the international Klaus Fuchs Ring.

Arrangements to meet the "contact" said Greenglass, were made in January, 1945, while he was on a furlough in the city. He met Rosenberg in the latter's Knickerbocker Village apartment. A woman named Anna Segorovich was present, Rosenberg, he said, told him Mrs. Segorovich would be the contact, but it didn't work out that way.

Greenglass said a small cardboard dessert box was cut in half in irregular fashion, Rosenberg kept one half. Greenglass said his wife put the other half in her wall. Greenglass said when he remarked about the simplicity of this identification scheme, Rosenberg said, "the simplest things are the cleverest."

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# Public Barred at Atom Spy Trial As Greenglass Explains Bomb

## Confessed Spy Displays Copy of Sketch He Made of Weapon Outdating Hiroshima Model

By Blaine Littell

Spectators were barred from the espionage trial proceedings in United States District Court yesterday as David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant, described the plans of an atomic bomb—the same plans which he said he turned over to his brother-in-law six years ago for transmission to Russia.

The packed courtroom was cleared as Greenglass, a confessed spy now awaiting sentence, began to explain to a jury of eleven men and one woman a diagram he had made of an atom bomb outdating the Hiroshima model. The diagram, he said, was an exact copy of the one he had delivered, together with a twelve-page written report, to Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law and one of the three defendants in this trial.

The other two defendants accused of conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Soviet Russia during World War II are Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell, an electronics engineer.

### Courtroom Is Cleared

Judge Irving R. Kaufman first ordered the spectators, including the press, to leave his courtroom after Emanuel Bloch, a defense attorney, asked that only the court officials and the jury be allowed to hear testimony directly relating to the bomb. He said he made his request "in the interests of national security."

Judge Kaufman said he was reluctant to clear the court but thought it necessary in view of the highly secret and hitherto undisclosed nature of Greenglass' testimony. A few minutes later, however, the judge called reporters who are covering the trial into his chambers and told them that United States Attorney Irving Saypol and several members of the Atomic Energy Commission present at the trial had agreed to allow them to hear the atom bomb testimony.

Greenglass' remarks on the atom bomb were both technical and highly classified in nature. On his one-page diagram, he had lettered the various components of the bomb from "A" to "M" and

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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# Spy Trial

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described each of these parts and explained their function.

Government attorneys explained that since Greenglass's testimony yesterday and the testimony of future government witnesses will bear a direct relationship to atomic weapons, the A. E. C. has declassified or made public such information as comes out during the trial period. After the trial the information will be re-classified—made secret—again.

The witness testimony on the atom bomb came toward the end of the fifth day of the trial. Earlier in the day he had confessed to passing on to Rosenberg descriptions of such explosive lens moulds used in the atom bomb's construction; had named Harry Gold, the bio-chemist who has been sentenced to thirty years in prison for his espionage activities as the agent to whom he gave secret atomic data while working on the atom bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., and had recalled a conversation in which Rosenberg mentioned a friend who was supplying him with information on a "sky platform project."

Under questioning by Attorney Roy M. Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, Greenglass testified that his brother-in-law had given him a description of the atom bomb work at Hanford, Wash., in August, 1945. He said Rosenberg had imparted this information to give him, Greenglass, an idea of what he was supposed to be on the lookout for when he returned to his job as a mechanic in Los Alamos.

### Tells of Dinner Meeting

He testified in January, 1945, while on furlough, to Sgt. Vernon and his wife Ruth, named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant in this case, were invited to join the Rosenbergs for dinner at their home at 30 Madison Street. During the dinner, he said, plans for atomic data to spy counter-espionage were discussed.

"Julius, Ethel and Ruth went into the kitchen," Greenglass testified, "and when they came out

my wife had the ends of a Jello box in her hand."

The witness explained that the one side of the cardboard box had been cut in two diagonally.

"My wife," he said, "was to keep the side she had and use it for identification for who should come out to see us." Julius Rosenberg, he added, kept the matching piece of cardboard.

The next time he saw that piece, Greenglass testified, was late in March or early April of the same year at their temporary home in Albuquerque, N. M. He said it came from the pocket of a man who had knocked on his front door and announced "Julius sent me."

"Do you know his name," Mr. Cohn asked?

"I didn't know it then," Greenglass replied.

Names Harry Gold

"Do you now know his name?" "Yes," Greenglass said. "It was Harry Gold."

After the two halves of the side of the Jello box had been pieced together to Greenglass' satisfaction, Gold asked him for a written description of a high explosive lens mould and a list of possible recruits for espionage work. Greenglass testified. For the information, he added, Gold gave him an envelope containing \$500.

During yesterday's proceedings the government submitted as exhibits reproductions which Greenglass had drawn of lens mould drawings which he allegedly turned over to both Gold and an unnamed date—to Rosenberg.

To obtain an expert's evaluation of Greenglass's drawings, the government called to the stand Dr. Walter Koski, an associate professor of physical chemistry at Johns Hopkins University.

### Explains Stated Principles

Dr. Koski, who worked on the atom bomb project while Greenglass was there, said the witness's theories were sufficient to give an expert enough information to know exactly what was going on at Los Alamos. He said the same sketches were used in the machine shop where Greenglass was employed during 1945 and 1946. Dr. Koski also noted that Greenglass's sketches, which demonstrated the various principles of explosive and explosive lenses in the atom bomb, "illustrated the important principles involved."

A few minutes before the trial was adjourned until 10:30 a. m.

Greenglass testified that he had had with Rosenberg concerning a "sky platform" supposedly under development during the war. He said Rosenberg told him he was obtaining information on this project from "one of the boys."

Rosenberg, according to the witness, told him that the plan called for the suspension of a large platform some 60 miles in the stratosphere where there is no gravity pull from the earth.

65-15348-A-120



# Confessed Spy's Wife Expected to Testify

The wife of confessed Soviet atomic spy David Greenglass was expected to follow him to the witness stand today to testify against her in-laws accused of wartime espionage for Russia.

It was love of his wife, defense attorneys charged, that led Greenglass to link his sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, to a Soviet spy ring.

The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, an electronics engineer, could get the death penalty if convicted of slipping wartime secrets to the Russians. They are on trial in Federal Court, Manhattan.

Greenglass, 29, a former Army technician at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb plant, denied he expected Government favors for appearing against the Rosenbergs.

### Wife Named in Plot

His wife, Ruth, was named as a co-conspirator in the Soviet atomic spy plot, but has not been brought to trial.

Greenglass was forced to admit under cross-examination yesterday that the first request he received to spy out secrets at Los Alamos came from his wife.

But, he said, she was relying on Rosenberg the invitation to join in the espionage.

"I don't know what the Government has in mind for my wife," Greenglass said when pressed about his motives in testifying.

The defense also sought to discredit Greenglass' testimony that he supplied Rosenberg with sketches and descriptions of atomic bomb workings.

### Flunked A-Courses

It brought out that Greenglass had never taken any advanced scientific courses and the fact that he had flunked all eight courses he had taken during a six-month college try.

"Do you know anything about the basic theory of atomic energy?" he was asked.

"I'm no scientific expert," he replied, "but I know something about it."

The defense asked whether he had been given any scientific tests or reference books while he was in jail. He said no.

"Did you read any science books in jail?"

"Just science fiction," Greenglass replied with a grin.

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# Soviet Embassy In Mexico Called Spy Escape Gate

By ARA PIASTRO and ERWIN SAVELSON

Round-faced David Greenglass, 29, the ex-GI who has confessed turning over atom-bomb secrets to Red agents, disclosed yesterday in Federal Court that the Russian Embassy in Mexico City was the headquarters of an "underground railway" that helped spies flee from the United States to avoid apprehension.

Calmly, the former Army sergeant continued to roll off testimony against his sister and two co-defendants on trial for their lives in the nation's first A-bomb spy trial.

Greenglass' sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, clasped and unclasped her fingers at the counsel table as her brother testified he bore affection toward her, though realizing his testimony might mean her death. The two other defendants are her husband Julius, an engineer, and Morton Sobell, a radar expert.

### Urged to Flee

Greenglass told Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and the jury that Rosenberg suggested he prepare to flee from the United States in February 1950 a few days after the arrest in England of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist now serving 14 years for espionage.

Rosenberg, Greenglass testified, warned the trail soon would lead to Harry Gold, the Philadelphia chemist and confessed atom spy now in prison for 20 years. It was then, he said, that he was urged to flee.

For A-bomb information, Greenglass had testified.

Last April and Kay, Greenglass continued, Rosenberg again told him to "leave as soon as possible for Mexico." Rosenberg, the witness said, gave him \$1,000 and promised \$5,000 more "from the Russians" to finance the flight.

Rosenberg's elaborate instructions were as follows, Greenglass testified.

Greenglass was to head for Mexico City with his wife and two children. There, he was to write to the Russian Ambassador, signing the letter, "I. Jackson." The letter was to include favorable comment about the Soviet position in the United Nations.

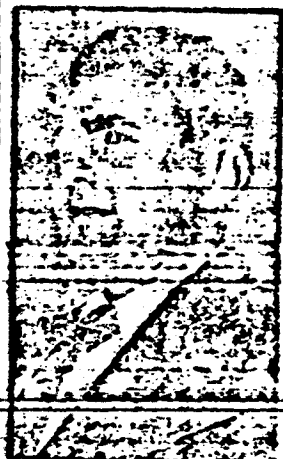
Three days later, Greenglass was to go to the statue of Columbus in Mexico City with a travel guide in his hand. An agent would approach and Greenglass was to say:

"It was a magnificent statue and that I was from Oklahoma."

The agent would answer there were more beautiful statues in Paris and hand Greenglass money and a passport.

Greenglass then was to go to Vera Cruz and head for Switzerland or Sweden. In Stockholm he was to visit a statue of Linnaeus and another contact would arrange transportation to Czechoslovakia. Once in that country,

### HIS SPY TALE ROLLS ON



DAVID GREENGLASS Links Russian Embassy in Mexico City to atom espionage, SAP photo

he was to write to the Soviet Ambassador, signing his full name.

Greenglass said Rosenberg ordered him to memorize the instructions—but to write them down.

Later, Rosenberg gave him an additional \$4,000, leaving the money in a brown paper bag on a mantel in the Greenglass bedroom at 275 Buchanan St., the witness said. He also made six sets of passport pictures for himself and his family.

In June, Greenglass said he told Rosenberg he had decided to stay right here and do nothing. Ten days later, he was arrested by the FBI.

Under cross-examination, Greenglass admitted he was briefed at Oak Ridge and Los Alamos on espionage law, and when asked if he knew the penalty for such spying was death, replied:

"Yes, I knew that."

### Market Off

Stocks decline, U. S. bonds off a point. Details on Page 24.

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# ATOM BOMB SPYING DESCRIBED AS EASY

Witness at Trial of 3 Tells of  
Getting Los Alamos Secrets  
and of Weird Flight Plans

By WILLIAM R. CONKLEN

Accounts of an underground spy escape route using four foreign countries, and of the ease with which supposedly airtight security regulations at the Los Alamos atom bomb project were penetrated, constituted the highlights of testimony yesterday on the sixth day of the spy trial in United States District Court.

David Greenglass, former Army technical sergeant, gave the courtroom a jolting picture of how he readily obtained secret information at the New Mexico atom bomb experiment station. He also described the route he was to use to flee this country after the bottom fell out of the spy nest with the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientist, in England.

The Fuchs arrest in February, 1950, led to the apprehension of Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, a few months later. Gold's arrest in turn pointed suspicion at Greenglass and his confederates.

Greenglass has confessed his part in the spy plot between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1950, when he was arrested by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His confession implicated his wife, Ruth, due to follow him today on the witness stand. He also involved Julius Rosenberg and the latter's wife, Ethel.

With Morton Sobell, electronics specialist, the Rosenbergs are on

Continued on Page 26, Column 3

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# ATOM BUSTLING DESCRIBED AS EASY

Continued From Page 1

trial charged with conspiracy to commit wartime espionage for the Soviet Union. A fifth defendant, Ignatell A. Yacovlev, former Russian vice consul in New York, is believed to be behind the Iron Curtain.

The former sergeant was under a hammering cross-examination for most of the day by Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs. Talking through a heavy cold, the defense attorney lamated Greenglass with violation of his soldier's oath and his retention of an honorable discharge from the Army.

Greenglass testified that he had been free to wander around anywhere in the "tech area" at Los Alamos, a super-secret part of the project. As one of the 2,000 soldiers at the project, he said, he got information from scientists and others, which he gave to Harry Gold and Julius Rosenberg for transmission to Russia.

"I was not searched in coming and going," he told the jury of eleven men and one woman. "I was never frisked, but the security police checked packages. I didn't take any blueprints or sketches out of Los Alamos because I relied on my memory. I got information outside of my official duties as a machinist from various people."

"Did you get any information from any scientist there?" Mr. Bloch demanded.

Flashing his customary smile, the moon-faced witness said:

"Anyone employed there was a scientist. It could be a C. I.—it could be anybody. I found Dr. David Baker was really nice."

On the fourth day of the trial, Greenglass had testified that Baker was the name used to shield the identity of Dr. Niels Bohr, expert in nuclear fission.

"How did you find that out?" Mr. Bloch asked.

"I got it from physicist G. I. William Spaulding," the witness replied. "I overheard discussions about the explosive effects of lenses when scientists discussed it in the office of the building where I worked. I was there lawfully. I never the tech area was all right for me to go. A mathematical man gave me a pretty good idea of what the lenses were all about. He showed the physics."

**Spyal Intercepts Questioning**

"Anyone like the scientist could find material in the wastebaskets," United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol interrupted. "I think the questioning should be confined to information that was received by the security organization at Los Alamos."

"Everything was restricted everywhere," said Judge Irving F. Kaufman.

Developing his story, Greenglass recounted how he had once come into a room where a piece of material lay on a table. In the room, he said, were a "white badge" scientist who had access to top-secret information, and another man who did not wear the white badge.

"I said: 'Oh, that's an interesting piece of material, interesting machine,'" Greenglass testified. "What's the idea?"

"Tricky like that," suggested Mr. Bloch.

When Assistant United States Attorney Ray M. Cohn, observed, Mr. Bloch drew the admission that Greenglass meant to get the information "by trick."

"The white badge man told me that was a source of neurons," the witness said. "I made a complete lace mold myself in about twenty-four hours' work. Some jobs I worked on alone, as individual pieces."

"But they were just little pieces," Mr. Bloch said.

"Sure," the witness replied and

# ATOM SPY TRIAL JUDGE



Irving F. Kaufman  
The New York Times

ing "a lot of little appliances go into something big."

Greenglass worked at Los Alamos until his honorable discharge from the Army on Feb. 23, 1916.

The Government has established at this trial that his sketches were sufficiently detailed to give any foreign expert a clear picture of the atomic research going on at Los Alamos.

The question of security at the interior bomb center became basic to the trial since the Government chose to call Los Alamos security officers later.

Yesterday's testimony recalled the recent case of Dr. David Hawkins, philosophy professor, who testified Dr. House Un-American Activities Committee last December.

and at Los Alamos soon after quitting the Communist party in 1950.

Dr. Hawkins held the title of "Historical Los Alamos project for developing the atomic bomb." As historian, his work gave him access to basic facts about the plant. Dr. Hawkins, according to the committee, admitted that he joined the Communist party in 1941, at the University of California and left it five years later.

**Flight From U. S. Planned**

Under direct examination by Mr. Cohn at the morning session, the former sergeant related how Rosenberg had planned his escape.

"A few days after Dr. Rosenbergs

was taken to Portland in Oregon, Julius Rosenberg came to my house and woke me up," he said. "Julius said Harry Gold was going to Fuchs' contacts and that Gold would undoubtedly be arrested soon, and that would lead to Julius. He said I would have to leave the country."

When Gold was arrested on May 22, Rosenberg gave Greenglass \$1,000 in cash, "tens and twenties," and promised \$4,000 more "from the Russians" for the escape. Rather than risk applying for a passport in New York, Greenglass said he and his family were to go near the Mexican border and enter Mexico on a tourist card.

"Julius made me memorize a form letter which I was to sign with the name 'I. Jackson,'" Greenglass told the court. "I was to write to the secretary of the Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Mexico with some favorable reference to the position of the U. S. S. R. in the United Nations."

Then I was to wait three days outside Mexico City. On the third day I was supposed to go into the city and stand in a piazza with a statue of Columbus, at 5 o'clock, with my finger in a guide book. When a man approached me I was to say: 'That is a magnificent statue. I am from Oklahoma, and I never saw anything like it. Then the man would say: 'There are many more beautiful statues in Paris.' That would complete my identification, and he would give me money and passports to go on."

Leaving through Vera Cruz, Greenglass said the spy route was to lead to Sweden, Switzerland, and a final haven in Czechoslovakia. At each stop, he said, he was to write the same letter to the Soviet Ambassador's secretary, using the name "I. Jackson" signature, and making it be approved.

In Stockholm, he said, the secretary piece was to have been on the statue of Linnæus, sometimes called the father of modern botany for his classification of botanical plants. The statue stands near the library in Humlegård Park in the Östermalm section of Stockholm.

meeting piece in Switzerland, but said he was to have made contact with the Soviet Ambassador if he reached that country. Upon arrival at his final destination in Czechoslovakia, he said his instructions called for signing his own name to the letter to the Soviet Ambassador with the simple designation: "I am here."

**Try Frankly Statement**

After all the planning and the memorizing, Greenglass decided not to make the trip. He said he received \$3,000 in all from Rosenberg, but never offered to return the money.

"I went out of Julius Rosenbergs' pocket," he said.

and I had had party of seven."

Mr. Bloch had the witness say that \$4,800 of the Russian money had gone to engage O. John Rogge as a lawyer. The defense attorney tried to show that the espionage activities of Greenglass and his wife Ruth were often carried on without the presence of the Rosenbergs.

When Mr. Bloch suggested that Greenglass' confession might bring the death penalty on his sister and brother-in-law, brother Ethel nee Jean Rosenberg showed any reaction. The defense attorney strove to show that the witness was sacrificing his offer for the sake of his wife. Greenglass denied that the Government was off; of either him or his wife any consideration in return for their testimony.

The defense attorney clashed frequently with Judge Kaufman, who objected to his lengthy cross-examination. The 41-year-old jurist rebuked Mr. Bloch for interrupting and frequently cut in with questions of his own to expedite the trial.

"Don't interrupt me when I'm talking," Judge Kaufman said at one point. "You have a bad habit of doing that."

A bit later, Judge Kaufman said:

"Mr. Bloch, I wish you would make a little haste. You are taking far too long over this."

Just before adjournment, a general argument developed over the flavor on the Jello box used in court to illustrate how Greenglass and Harry Gold knew each other from cut-out box bits. Greenglass testified that the flavor of the courtroom box was "raspberry," and the courtroom broke into laughter.

"Is that material or factious?" Judge Kaufman demanded.

"This is an important piece of evidence, Your Honor," Mr. Bloch said.

"I can't see how the flavor has anything to do with it," Mr. Saypol observed.

"I can't, either," said Judge Kaufman.

The trial was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning when cross-examination of Greenglass will be resumed. His wife Ruth

is expected to follow him on the stand.

6515348975

# Spy Asserts Rosenberg Warned Him to Flee After Fuchs' Arrest

By Blaine Littell

David Greenglass, a confessed spy for Soviet Russia, testified yesterday in United States District Court that Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, had tried repeatedly to get him to leave the country after the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs in England on espionage charges.

Rosenberg's plans for his flight, Greenglass said, involved a series of sub-rosa meetings with emissaries of the Kremlin which would have led him from Mexico, to Sweden or Switzerland, and final sanctuary in Czechoslovakia.

With a smile which he did not remove even when defense counsel suggested that his testimony might send his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and his brother-in-law to their deaths, Greenglass recounted the advice Rosenberg had given him when it became apparent that Dr. Fuchs' arrest would lead quickly to the arrest of Harry Gold—the man who, according to the witness, had carried secret data on the atomic bomb from Greenglass, in Los Alamos, N. M., to Rosenberg, in New York.

Greenglass' previous testimony at this trial has implicated both the Rosenbergs in a war-time plot to turn over atomic information to Russia. The other defendant accused of conspiring to pass atom bomb secrets to the U. S. S. R.

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# Spy

(Continued from page one)

is Martin Sobell, thirty-four, an electronics engineer.

Under direct examination by Roy M. Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, Greenglass, who served as an Army sergeant of the atomic project at Los Alamos during World War II, said Rosenberg came to his apartment in New York in February, 1950, a "few days after Fuchs was taken," and told him "I should make plans to go."

Greenglass said he asked Rosenberg if Harry Gold, the chemist who has since been sentenced to thirty years in prison for his espionage activities, had left the country and was told that he had not.

"I asked why doesn't this other fellow leave," Greenglass said. "Julius said that was something else again."

Rosenberg asked Greenglass to leave the country again in April and again in May.

At the May meeting, Greenglass said, Rosenberg gave him \$1,000 but, instead of using the money to flee, Greenglass said he gave it to his wife to pay household bills. At subsequent meetings, Rosenberg gave her \$4,000 and told him how he was to engineer his escape, the witness testified.

The plan called for a trip to Mexico and, upon his arrival in Mexico City, a letter signed with the name "I. Jackson," which Greenglass was to send to the secretary of the Ambassador to the United States, asking for complimentary about that country.

"Then I was to go with a guide-book to the city in my hand," Greenglass said. "I was to keep my middle finger in the book . . . I was to go three days after the letter was sent . . . to the statue of Columbus in Mexico City. I was to say it was a magnificent statue. I was to say I was from Oklahoma. Then the next I was supposed to do was to say there are some beautiful statues in Paris. He was to give me a passport and money."

Greenglass further said plans as outlined by Rosenberg called for a trip to Sweden or Switzerland via Vera Cruz and similar stops with letters and guide-books near public officers. According to Rosenberg, the witness recalled, his trip was to end in Czechoslovakia.

Arrested by F. B. I.

On June 18, 1950, however, Greenglass was arrested by the F. B. I. He has since pleaded guilty to espionage charges and is awaiting sentence.

Under cross-examination by Emanuel Bloch, one of the four defense attorneys, Greenglass story of the atomic data he alleges to have passed on to Rosenberg remained unchanged. Mr. Bloch's interrogation of the witness was detailed and he was advised often by Judge Irving R.

Kaufman to spend as long as possible in examination.

Questioned on his relationships with Rosenberg, Greenglass admitted he "had a kind of hero worship" for the defendant. Mr. Bloch reminded the witness of the possible death penalty his client's face. The witness said he was aware of this.

"Are you aware that you're smiling," Mr. Bloch asked?

"Not very," Greenglass replied. The smile left his lips for a few seconds and then returned again.

Mr. Bloch tried to show that Greenglass was not, as he testified, well equipped, scholarly, to have stolen and relayed highly complex atomic data to a spy ring, and wrung from him the admission that he had "ruled eight out of eight" subjects while attending Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

At this, Judge Kaufman reminded defense counsel and the jury of eleven men and one woman that the charge against the defendants pertained to the transfer of secret material and not to whether the material stolen was accurate or of help to a foreign country.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 a. m. today.

65-15348-A-124

# Greenglass Talks Kin's Neck in Noose

## Spy Stolidly Tells Of Stealing Secrets

While his own testimony might ultimately send his sister and brother-in-law to their deaths, David Greenglass was back on the stand again today to tell a federal court how they tried to obtain atom bomb secrets from him.

Ex-Army sergeant and confessed spy for the Soviets, Greenglass even smiled yesterday when a defense attorney warned him that his words could execute his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

But he was not deterred.

### Goes on With Story.

In slow, precise sentences he testified that Rosenberg and his sister both pleaded with him to get out of the U.S. after the arrest of master spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs in London on espionage charges.

Seizure of Fuchs, the Rosenbergs told him, would lead to the arrest of Harry Gold in Philadelphia, the man who carried atom secrets from the Los Alamos, N. Mex., project to Rosenberg in New York.

With Morton Sobell, electronics specialist, the Rosenbergs are on trial charged with conspiracy to commit wartime espionage for the Soviet Union. A fifth defendant, Anatoli A. Yacovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York, fled behind the Iron Curtain.

As the FBI net closed around Gold, according to Greenglass, Rosenberg frantically urged him to get out of the country and go to Communist-run Czechoslovakia.

### Escape Route Devious.

This would have been accomplished through a complicated escape hatch that would have taken Greenglass from Mexico, to Sweden or Switzerland and ultimate safety in Czechoslovakia.

The defendant obviously stirred the jury with his picture of off-hand security measures at Los Alamos.

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# Greenglass Faces New Cross Grilling In Atom Spy Trial

Former Army sergeant David Greenglass faced another long session of cross-examination today in the atom espionage trial in Federal Court, after he had revealed yesterday that despite all security regulations, he had no difficulty at all in stealing the secret of the atom bomb for Soviet Russia.

He disclosed the vulnerability of the atomic project under the hammering cross-examination of Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for Greenglass' brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg in the trial before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury.

After his arrest last June 15, Greenglass confessed and pleaded guilty to the indictment on which Rosenberg, Greenglass' sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell are being tried, with the death sentence as a possible penalty if they are convicted.

### Could Wander About

When he was at Los Alamos, Greenglass said, he was free to wander around the "tech area," a super-secret part of the project where he was employed as a machinist. He picked up information carelessly dropped by trusting scientists and others, he said.

"I was not searched in coming and going," he said. "I was never frisked, but the security police checked packages. I didn't take any blueprints out of Los Alamos because I relied on my memory. I got information outside of my official duties as a machinist from various people."

### Scientist Told Him

Once, he said, he encountered a "white badge" scientist—one with access to the most secret information—in a room where a part of the bomb lay on a table. He commented that the mechanism was "interestingly machined" and was told by the scientist that it was a source of neutrons.

The government has established that by putting together such bits of information Greenglass was able to draw sketches of the atom bomb sufficiently detailed to give any foreign expert a clear picture of the manner in which the bomb was made and exploded.

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## Courts

### Spy Witness Says He Refused to Flee U. S.

David Greenglass 29, former Army sergeant, testified yesterday that his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, tried several times to get him to flee the country last winter after the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs on espionage charges in England.

Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell are on trial in Federal Court on charges of conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty and became a prosecution witness, has testified he turned over atom bomb information to his sister, Mrs. Rosenberg, for transmission to Soviet agents.

The witness said he refused to flee to Mexico in February, 1950, after Fuchs' arrest. He testified that Rosenberg came to him again in April and on May 22 or 23, after the arrest of the confessed spy, Harry Gold, and repeated his urgings to get out of the country, declaring he would get \$7,000 from the Russians to take Greenglass to Mexico and then to Europe.

The witness indicated the Russian Embassy in Mexico was the key point in the escape route for spies.

Greenglass early in June told Rosenberg, he said, that he had decided "to stay right here and do nothing." Within 10 days, he was picked up by the FBI.

The witness described the ease with which he acquired atom secrets on the Los Alamos project where he was stationed. He said he was allowed to walk all over the place and pick up material.

Under cross-examination, he admitted he was aware that his testimony was placing his sister's life in jeopardy.

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# A-Spy's Wife Due to Take Trial Stand

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of confessed spy David Greenglass, was expected to take the witness stand in Federal Court today to corroborate her husband's testimony against a spy ring accused of stealing top A-bomb secrets, and passing them to Red Russia.

It was learned the Government also expects to call a noted scientist who has knowledge of Greenglass' activities. Unless he appears and gives corroborating testimony, the scientist faces Government prosecution.

This scientist has already appeared before the Federal grand jury several times but so far has refused to take the witness stand. He is listed among the more than 100 persons to be called during the trial.

Greenglass, 29, former Army sergeant, already has testified that he passed along atom bomb secrets to the Harry Gold-Klaus Fuchs espionage circle. He admitted taking \$5,000 to flee to Russia after Fuchs was arrested in England and Gold here.

Mrs. Greenglass is under indictment as a co-conspirator, but is not on trial.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 34, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe st., Knickerbocker Village, and radar

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

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expert Morton Sobell, 33, formerly of Flushing, Queens.

They face the death penalty for spying for a foreign power in war time.

Mrs. Rosenberg is a sister of Greenglass, who was a Technical Sergeant at the atom bomb plant at Los Alamos, N. Mex., and foreman in the machine shops.

Gold, who was one of Greenglass' contacts in the spy ring, already has been sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. Greenglass has not been sentenced yet, although he has pleaded guilty.

Defense counsel, in cross examination yesterday before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of 11 men and one woman, tired without success to make Greenglass admit he had turned State's evidence to save his wife.

This he denied, and said he only sought to tell the whole truth, including plans Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, laid for him to escape behind the Iron Curtain.

#### OFFERED NEW MODEL

Greenglass testified that a month after the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 he gave Rosenberg plans for a new model atom bomb he acquired at Los Alamos.

He also revealed one scientist casually identified for him a man known there as "Baker" as Dr. Neils Bohr, the Danish atom expert who was smuggled out of Copenhagen under the nose of the Nazis in a British submarine.

By simply appearing interested in his work, he said, he was able to learn many of the secrets of the manufacture of the atom bomb. Greenglass has admitted that he passed along drawings of the lenses that cause the implosion of the atom bomb.

Implosion is opposite to explosion, and occurs when certain of the nuclear energies meet.

#### BARES FLIGHT PLANS.

Greenglass testified that Rosenberg, after the arrest of Dr. Fuchs, now in a British prison, and Harry Gold, now under 30 year sentence, came to him and suggested that he flee the country.

He was given money to go to Mexico City, where he was to contact the Soviet Embassy, and would be given a passport and more money to take him to Paris.

There, after contact with the Red embassy, he would either go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, or Stockholm, Sweden.

Greenglass said he decided to take the \$5,000, and after receiving it, told his brother-in-law he would not flee. He was arrested

by the FBI.

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## Greenglass' Wife Backs His Testimony on Theft of Atom Bomb Secrets

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Mrs. Ruth Prince Greenglass took the stand yesterday as the Government's fourth spy trial witness and corroborated in detail the story of wartime atomic espionage related earlier by her husband, David.

David Greenglass has pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with espionage for Soviet Russia in wartime and is waiting sentence. His wife was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant.

As key Government witnesses, their testimony was directed at Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, two of the defendants on trial in United States District Court. Morton Sobell, electronics expert, is the third defendant. Another, Anatoli A. Yacovlev, fled the United States five years ago after serving here as Soviet vice counsel. Under a Federal statute, wartime espionage carries a possible death penalty.

Through their combined testimony, Ruth and David Greenglass gave the jury of eleven men and one woman an illuminating picture of how Soviet spies operate. They also provided self-portraits of the

(Continued on Page 10. Column 2)

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PROPERTY CLERK  
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FORWARDED BY F. I. DIVISION

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# ATOM SPY'S STORY BACKED BY HIS WIFE

## WITNESS AT SPY TRIAL

Continued From Page 1

type of individual who adopts espionage as a vocation.

The picture they presented was that of a devoted couple, living poorly on the lower East Side, the parents of two small children. Ruth testified that she was married at 18 after a high school education at Seward Park High School and a few night courses. David was 21 when they were married, a student struggling to become a machinist.

Like a good husband, David gave her the money he realized from his spy activities as an Army technical sergeant in the Los Alamos atomic bomb plant. Like a good wife, she put most of it in the bank and used some to pay "household expenses." Neither she nor David believed they were committing a crime against the United States, but both conceded under cross-examination that their spy activities were "not right."

Several incongruous aspects marred this picture of everyday life. Ruth, a tall, buxom and self-possessed brunette, testified that she had bought a United States defense bond for \$37.50 while she was collecting atomic information for Russia in Los Alamos in November, 1944. Almost at the same time she was denouncing the underground activities she engaged in with her husband to undermine national security.

### Tells of Trips to Los Alamos

In seemingly eager, rapid fashion she related how she combined her spy courses with her

household duties. She testified she journeyed to Los Alamos by train to be with her husband in 1944, using \$150 which she said was given to her by Julius Rosenberg.

When Rosenberg told the Greenglasses to flee to Mexico early last year, she testified that she just could not ask her doctor for a "falsified certificate" that her four-month term had been completed against suspicion. She said she was the mother of a boy 4 1/2 years old and a girl of 10 months.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol has described the spy activities as "the greatest crime that could be committed against the people of the United States."

Mrs. Greenglass took the stand at 11:30 p. m. yesterday and told her story under examination by James Kaufman, 29-year-old Assistant United States Attorney. She wore a severe high-collared black dress, with her dark hair parted in the middle, swept back over her ears and caught in a large bun at the nape of her neck.

Paraphrasing her husband's story, she told how Ethel and Julius Rosenberg had asked her to enlist David in the spy network in November, 1944. She related that Rosenberg had told her not to worry about money in this work, since he would provide it.

"Did he say where the money would come from?" Judge Irving H. Kaufman asked.



Mrs. Ruth Frisce Greenglass  
The New York Times

"Yes," she replied, "he said from his friends."

"Who did he say his friends were?" Judge Kaufman wanted to know.

"The Rosenberg," she answered.

She testified how the plot was hatched in the \$40-a-month Rosenberg apartment in Knickerbocker Village. At first, she said, she was frightened and wanted nothing to do with it. At the insistence of Ethel Rosenberg, her husband's sister, she said she agreed to carry

### Tells of Visit by Gold

In June, 1944, she said, Harry Gold came to the Greenglass home at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, N. M., to take spy data from David back to Rosenberg. She said Gold identified himself through a contact person of a little bar she had had next to Julius Rosenberg's home in New York seven months earlier. She thus informed her and Gold paid her husband \$500.

"David gave me the money," she testified, "I put \$400 in the bank at Albuquerque bought a \$50 defense bond for \$37.50 and used the rest of the money for household

expenses. I realized then for the first time that this was a crime."

David provided the information and he received the money for it."

In 1945, Mrs. Greenglass testified, she wanted to go to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the whole story.

"But things had quieted down, and everything was peaceful and quiet," she added. "But I was not calm. I was afraid of the story coming out."

"On May 24, 1950, Julius came to see me and David. He had a copy of The New York Herald Tribune with a picture of Harry Gold, and he said Gold had been arrested. He warned us that David would be next, and that the next

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arrest would occur between June 12 and June 16. Julius wanted us to go to Mexico.

"I said I could not travel with a 10-day-old infant. But Julius said his doctor had told him I'd be all right if I took along enough canned milk and boiled the water. Julius said we should go to the Soviet Union, by way of Mexico.

"Julius gave us \$1,000 and I put \$500 on the Manufacturers Trust. He asked me if I could get a statement from my doctor that we had all been inoculated for smallpox. I told him I would not ask my doctor for a falsified statement that we had all been inoculated, so he said he would get one from his doctor. We had passport pictures taken, but we never intended to leave."

After her direct examination ended at 2:55 P. M., Mrs. Greenglass was cross-examined by Alexander Bloch, 70-year-old defense lawyer for Mrs. Rosenberg, who is 35.

"Didn't you realize that you had committed a crime against the

United States by this spying?" was Mr. Bloch's first question.

Mrs. Greenglass, who had avoided the words "spy" and "espionage" in her direct testimony, hesitated before replying carefully:

"I think it's wrong—I've always known it was wrong."

"Didn't you know that transmitting this information to Russia was a crime?" the veteran lawyer persisted.

"I didn't think it was right," the witness answered.

"Weren't you frightened of the F. B. I.?" Mr. Bloch asked.

"Everyone is frightened of the F. B. I., but it was not because I realized it was a crime that I was frightened," she said. "I didn't think the F. B. I. wanted my husband. I thought they wanted someone my husband would lead them to, someone much more important than he, and much more deeply involved."

Mr. Bloch tried to show that she and her husband had testified against the Rosenbergs in the hope of escaping punishment for their own acts.

The young wife, pitting her first courtroom experience against his half-century of trial work, held her own well under harassing questioning. At one point Mr. Bloch had her repeat her story of her first conversation on spying with the Rosenbergs. When she gave it again almost word-for-word, he suggested that she had memorized her testimony.

After a wrangle about her state of mind after her husband was arrested, Judge Kaufman said:

"I believe I can sum that up. You believed that you would be punished, but you hoped that you would not be."

Earlier Greenglass had completed three and one-half days on the stand. Defense counsel sought to show that his loss of several thousand dollars in a machine shop with Rosenberg had given him a motive for testifying against his brother-in-law.

At the end of the seventh trial day at 4:30 P. M., Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

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## Courts

### A-Spy Story Backed By Mrs. Greenglass

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, 26, took the stand in Federal Court yesterday and supported the story of her husband, David, that his sister and her husband were involved in a conspiracy to deliver government secrets to Soviet Russia during World War II.

On trial in Federal Court are Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg; her husband, Julius, and Morton Sobell.

Asked on cross-examination whether she had ever asked her husband's attorney, O. John Rogge, what chance for leniency he had, in view of the fact that he has pleaded guilty, she replied:

"Yes, I discussed it--that's all I can think of. I hope and pray my husband will come home. But that's not why I've told this."

The witness said she opposed Rosenberg's suggestion that her husband give him A-bomb secrets in 1944 and that Greenglass' "first reaction was the same as mine--he said he didn't want to do it, he was afraid to do it, he didn't think I was right to do it." But next day, she said, he changed his mind.

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# Gold Will Take Stand Again in Atom Spy Trial

Harry Gold, the talkative bio-chemist who turned spy for Russia, takes the stand again today in the espionage trial of the Julius Rosenbergs and Martin Sobell to continue his stranger-than-fiction story of how atomic secrets were betrayed to the Soviets.

Gold, in testimony before Federal Judge Irving Kaufman and a jury yesterday, linked Rosenberg directly to the fantastic spy ring whose principals included British scientist Dr. Kari Fuchs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former vice-counsel for the Soviet Union in New York.

Gold, who was given a 30-year sentence last year after he pleaded guilty to espionage, is the government's star witness against Rosenberg, an electrical engineer, his wife, Ethel, and Sobell, an electronics expert.

Ordered to New Mexico

The bio-chemist's story dovetailed neatly into previous testimony given by David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother who has pleaded guilty to a conspiracy charge.

Gold said that Yakovlev instructed him to go to Albuquerque, N. M., in May, 1945, on "extremely important business." Gold said Yakovlev told him, "That's an order."

Gold said Yakovlev gave him a piece of cardboard which ap-

peared to have been cut from a packaged food."

Identity Scheme

Greenglass has testified that Rosenberg gave him one half of the side of a gelatin box and kept the other half. Gold said that when he visited Greenglass in Albuquerque to obtain information on the Los Alamos atomic project he presented his half of the box and Greenglass produced the other half.

Having identified each other with the bits of cardboard, Gold said he gave Greenglass \$500 he had received from Yakovlev in return for drawings and written material on the atom bomb.

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- ASAC 2
- SEC. 1
- SEC. 2
- SEC. 3
- SEC. 4
- SEC. 5
- SFC 6
- SEC. 7
- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 11
- SEC. 12
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

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# A-Trial Jury Hears Gold Tell Spy Thriller-Diller

By Norma Abrams and Kermit Jaediker

A walking code book—spy Harry Gold—sat in the witness chair in Federal Court yesterday and for the first time told a jury the cloak-and-dagger details of Russia's quest for the secret of the A-bomb.

The story was a bizarre spy thriller, marked by conversations in code and peopled by such fascinating characters as spymaster Anatoli Yaklovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York, and Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs, convicted British scientist-traitor. It was related at the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. They are charged with espionage conspiracy.

## Began Spying in 1935.

Gold began operating as a spy in 1935. He first made contact with Yaklovlev in 1944. Life with Yaklovlev was just one password after another.

In July of 1945, Gold recalled, he met the Russian in a seafood restaurant in Astoria, Queens. Arrangements were made so that another Soviet agent could get in touch with Gold.

"At Yaklovlev's instructions," Gold said, "I took from my pocket a piece of paper, a memorandum sheet. I tore off the top part. On the reverse side, I wrote: 'Directions to Paul St.'"

"Yaklovlev tore it irregularly so that the tear came between the 'P' and the 'aul'. He retained the part that said 'Directions to P', and gave me the part which had 'aul Street'.

"He told me that should I ever receive two tickets in an envelope with no message I should take it as a signal that a certain number of days after the date printed on the tickets I was to go to the Broadway stop of the Astoria subway, but before that I should scout it for an hour."

## Was to Show Paper.

He was to take a seat in a restaurant and the new Soviet agent would approach him and say: "Can you direct me to Paul St.?" The agent also was to show him the piece of paper Yaklovlev had retained.

Boxing tickets were sent to Gold, but they arrived too late for him to keep an appointment. They had been sent to the wrong address. However, in December, 1946, he got a phone call to go to a Bronx theatre and he went there and met a stranger with the piece of paper Yaklovlev had retained. Under instructions, Gold met Yaklovlev.

Gold told of meeting Dr. Fuchs and receiving atom information from him, both in Brooklyn and in New Mexico, where Fuchs worked on the A-bomb project. He recalled that on Sept. 29, 1945,



Harry Gold at Federal Court yesterday.

matched. Gold got his half of the cardboard from Yaklovlev.

The beautiful friendship between Gold and Yaklovlev ended with their December, 1946, meeting, held in a bar on Second Ave. They sat down, and over drinks Yaklovlev said he wanted Gold to go to Paris in March of the following year. Gold said he could go when the pressure of work eased up.

At the time, Gold, a bio-chemist, was working in the laboratory of Abraham Brothman, 36, Queens chemical engineer convicted last year of conspiracy to obstruct justice by helping conceal Gold's activities.

When Gold mentioned Brothman, he said, the Russian became furious. "You fool," Yaklovlev was quoted as saying. "You've spoiled 11 years of work. You should have remembered that I told you in 1945 that he (Brothman) was under suspicion of espionage."

Yaklovlev was so sore that he left a sum of money two or three times above the tab. He stalked out. Gold followed him. The Russian told Gold they would never meet again. And they didn't. According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Lane, Yaklovlev fled to Russia the next day.

The trial will be resumed today.

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Dr. Fuchs on a road on the outskirts of Santa Fe, "near a large church," and received from him data on the bomb.

Meetings with people in the bomb spy ring were "effected in either of two ways," Gold said. Either there was a personal introduction or through "recognition signals," such as code phrases or pieces of paper.

Dr. Fuchs, he disclosed, was not above using a code gimmick. At one time Gold made an arrangement to contact Fuchs when the scientist returned to Britain.

Fuchs got the following instructions:

On the first Saturday of each month until he was contacted he was to go to Paddington Crescent subway station at 8 P. M.

#### Affair of the Books.

In one hand, Fuchs was to lug five books "bound by strings and supported with two fingers"—a nice feat. In the other hand he was to carry two books. He was to keep on carrying books until he was stopped by a man carrying a copy of Bennett Cerf's "Stop Me If You Heard This."

Another fine source of A-bomb dope was David Greenglass, a U. S. sergeant assigned to the New Mexico project. Gold, on first meeting Greenglass, said: "I come from Julius." Then he handed over an oddly torn half of a jelly boxtop. Greenglass had the other half. A look sufficed to show they

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# 6 to Tell Suspect Efforts to Flee

## Witnesses to Take Stand After Gold

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Efforts of persons involved in Soviet espionage to escape a fast-closing FBI trap by fleeing to Russia via Mexico will be detailed by six witnesses for the government in the A-bomb spy trial, it was learned today.

These witnesses, two of them women, arrived from Mexico City this week and may take the stand today following cross-examination of Harry Gold, seventh government witness.

### FACES DEFENSE ATTACK.

Gold, who now is serving a 30-year sentence for espionage, probably faces a verbal pounding by the four-man battery of defense lawyers who yesterday heard the pale, unemotional biochemist:

1. Identify Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul here as the "Russian superior" who commanded Gold's spy operations with Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientist;

2. Name Yakovlev as the man who gave him the code pieces of paper that prior witnesses have said were supplied by Julius Rosenberg, one of the defendants, to be used in contacting persons at Los Alamos;

3. Testify that Fuchs, now serving a 15-year sentence in England for espionage, gave Gold atomic data that was in turn siphoned by Gold to Yakovlev.

### TELLS ROLE IN PLOT.

Gold's damaging testimony introduced through Miles J. Lane, Chief Ass't U. S. Attorney, caught the defendants by surprise and brought an uninterrupted series of objections by their counsel.

Rosenberg, 32, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe st., sat stolidly watching the witness as did Morton Sobell, 34. All face a maximum penalty of death if convicted of the charge of espionage conspiracy.

Lane, whose presentation of evidence lead to the indictment of the trio last August, sharpened the government's case on Russian control of the apparatus by eliciting from Gold the part played by Yakovlev in the conspiracy.

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FROM

NY *Journal Investigation*  
MAY 16 1951

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#### GAVE A-BOMB DATA.

According to Gold, who admitted he had served as a spy courier for 15 years, Yakovlev supplied liberal sums of money to pay such "contacts" as David Greenglass, brother-in-law of Rosenberg.

Greenglass, also an admitted spy, testified earlier in the trial that at Rosenberg's request, he supplied a complete description of the atom bomb while Greenglass was a machinist on the Los Alamos project.

Gold said he obtained on several occasions similar data from Fuchs, one of the leading atomic scientists.

"At one meeting in June, 1944, Fuchs met with me to give me information relating to the application of nuclear fission," Gold testified.

#### MET IN BROOKLYN.

Gold also said he met Fuchs "in the Borough Hall area of Brooklyn" and later "gave to Yakovlev a package of papers that Fuchs had delivered to me."

Gold said the last time he saw Fuchs in New Mexico a year later, Fuchs told him that "he might have to go back to London because there was less co-operation between the British and Americans on the project."

Gold said he made arrangements for Fuchs to maintain monthly contacts with Soviet agents in London.

#### ARRANGED LONDON TRYST.

"I told Fuchs to appear at a certain hour at a London subway station. He was to carry five books in one hand and two in the other. His Soviet 'contact' would approach carrying a copy of Bennett Cerf's book 'Stop Me If You've Heard This One.'"

Gold also said his first contact with Greenglass at Los Alamos was arranged by Yakovlev.

While Gold was unfolding his story of intrigue in another courtroom, William Perl, 32, a super-sonics expert and Columbia University instructor, was being arraigned on a four-point perjury indictment before Federal Judge Goddard, in connection with the same spy ring.

He was held in \$20,000 bail after Asst. U. S. Atty. Foley said the Government alleged that Perl was offered a considerable amount of money to flee the United States within the month by one Vivian Glassman of 131 E. 7th st.

Perl recently had asked that his passport be renewed. He was arrested at his home, 104 E. 38th st., Wednesday night by FBI agents.

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# Gold Gave Red Official A-Data

A year before the first atom bomb was exploded in New Mexico, convicted atom spy Harry Gold testified in Federal Court yesterday, he handed to former Russian Vice-Consul Arzifoll Yakovlev a packet of papers dealing with the application of nuclear fission to the A-bomb. They met, Gold said, in the shadow of Brooklyn's Borough Hall.

Gold, serving a 30-year term also related in full detail that he got the secret data not only from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, top atom scientist now serving a sentence in Britain, for spying, but from former Army Sgt. David Greenglass. The latter is a government witness in the espionage trial of his brother-in-law and sister, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and radar expert Morton Sobell, Greenglass and his wife

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### MARY GOLD

Atom secrets were handed to her in Brooklyn by Dr. Fuchs.

have been named as co-spy in the case. The atom spy, subject of the case, was arrested.

Fuchs and Greenglass both worked on the A-bomb project in New Mexico. The information they channeled to him, Gold testified, was received in high class by Yakovlev, who deemed them "very valuable." That was in 1945.

The FBI said Greenglass gave him the money to pay his "costs." The FBI also corroborated that of Greenglass.

In another Federal courtroom, William Perl, 32, Columbus, physics instructor, was held in \$20,000 bail for trial on a perjury charge. The government contends he falsely denied to a grand jury that he did not know Rosenberg and Sobell.

Perl's relatively high bail was set when a Federal prosecutor told the court that a Vivian Glasman, of 131 E. 7th St., who was not further identified, had offered Perl "a considerable sum" last August in Cleveland to flee the country. Perl is regarded as one of the nation's top astronomical research scientists.

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Q-You see, that is handed to me as inspirator in the indictment which includes the Rosenbergs and Sobell and Yakovlev? A-Yes, I am.  
Q-That is in the indictment in the instant case. A-Yes.  
Q-Now do you stand convicted of any crime? A-Yes, I do.  
Q-Of what crime? A-I stand convicted of espionage.  
Q-And in what court was that conviction stand of record? A-That conviction stands in the Federal Court in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
Q-Do you recall the date? A-I pleaded guilty to the charge of espionage on July 20, 1950.  
The Court-What was the sentence that was imposed upon you in Philadelphia? A-I was given a sentence of 30 years in the Federal Penitentiary.

**Tells of Meeting Yakovlev**

Q-Do you know Anatoli Yakovlev? A-Yes, I do. I met Anatoli Yakovlev in March, 1944, in New York City. It was on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and somewhat close to Eighth Avenue. The exact spot was in front of the bar entrance of a Childs Restaurant.  
Q-Now, did you have a conversation with Yakovlev at that time? A-Yes, I did.  
Q-And as a result of that conversation what did you do? A-I continued in my espionage work for the Soviet Union.  
Q-Now, did you have several conversations with Yakovlev after the middle of June, 1944? A-Yes, I did.  
Q-And in any of these conversations did Yakovlev identify himself to you? A-No, he did not.  
Q-What name did you know him by? A-I knew Yakovlev as John.  
Q-For how long were you engaged in some espionage work for the Soviet Union from the spring of 1935 up until the time of my arrest. I continued my espionage work for the Soviet Union, with Yakovlev as my new Soviet superior.  
Q-Now, did you meet Klaus Fuchs, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, some time in the middle of June, 1944? A-Yes, I did.  
Q-Where and how did you meet Fuchs? A-I met Fuchs at Woodmont, Queens.  
Q-Did you have a conversation with Fuchs at that time? A-Yes, I did.  
Q-As a result of that conversation what did you do? A-As a result of my meeting with Dr. Fuchs in Woodmont, in the middle of June, I wrote a report, which I turned over to Yakovlev.  
Q-Where did you turn this report over to Yakovlev? A-Where? A-This report was turned over to Yakovlev about a week or so after my meeting with Dr. Fuchs. The place was somewhere in New York.  
Q-Do you have a conversation with Yakovlev at that time? A-Yes, I did. I met Yakovlev that the next time I met Fuchs, Fuchs was going to give me information. This information was to relate to the application of nuclear fission to the production of a military weapon. I gave Yakovlev the exact place where this meeting was scheduled.  
Q-Now, did you have a meeting with Fuchs after that, in July of 1944, at Ninety-ninth Street and Central Park? A-I had a meet-

ing conversation? A-That meeting was given to me by Yakovlev. In addition to the details of my operations, of my contact with the sources of information in America, I had a very set pattern which I used in connection with my dealings with Yakovlev. This is how it worked: We had an arrangement not only for regular meetings but we had an arrangement for alternate meetings, should one of the regular meetings not take place, and then in addition to that we had an arrangement for an emergency meeting. This emergency meeting was a one-way affair. A system was set up whereby Yakovlev could get in touch with me if he wanted me quickly, but I couldn't get in touch with him because I didn't know where. Yakovlev told me that in this way the chain was cut in two places. In addition, Yakovlev and I had definite means by which we transferred information. Such means would include a setup whereby I would take the information and put it between the folds of a newspaper and Yakovlev and I would exchange the newspapers. The one that I cut was just a newspaper. The one that he got had the information between the folds, the information usually being in some sort of an enclosure. In addition to this, of course, we had regular conferences all along at which we discussed my contact with the people in America who were furnishing me with information, and the final point was that we had a system set up whereby we could act or react very promptly in case there was any sign of surveillance.  
Q-Now, did you have a meeting with Dr. Fuchs in Cambridge early in January of 1945? A-Yes, I did. On the same day that I saw Dr. Fuchs, the same morning that I saw Dr. Fuchs in Cambridge, Mass., I returned from Cambridge to New York City and turned over to Yakovlev a package of papers which Fuchs had given me. About a week later, I wrote a report which I turned over to Yakovlev around the second week in January. It was turned over to Yakovlev somewhere in downtown Manhattan. I told Yakovlev that I had received the following information from Fuchs: First, that Fuchs was now engaged in a project under the name of K. M.; that this was a large experimental machine. Fuchs told me that a tremendous amount of progress had been made. In addition, he had made mention of a item, which was being worked on as a part of the atom bomb. Finally, we had set a date, this date to be the first Saturday in June of 1945, and at this date I was to meet Fuchs at Santa Fe, N. M. I had a meeting with Yakovlev in New York early in February of 1945, at about Twenty-third Street and Ninth or Tenth Avenue. At this meeting Yakovlev told me to try to remember anything else that Fuchs had mentioned during our Cambridge meeting, about the K. M. Yakovlev was very excited and asked me to tell him my impression as to what he had said. I had a very good impression about the K. M.  
Q-Now in May of 1945, did you have a meeting with Yakovlev? A-Yes, I did. The meeting with Yakovlev on the last Saturday in May took place inside of a combination restaurant and bar, called Volts-V-O-L-T-S-P-H-A. I think it is. In any case, it is at the southwest corner of Forty-second Street and Third Avenue,

and he said, "That is correct" and that was all. I tried to go.  
**Start to See Green Glass**  
Yakovlev then gave me a sheet of paper; it was corksack paper, and on it was typed the following: First, the name "Green Glass," just "Green Glass." Then a number "High Street"; all that I can recall about the number is that the last figure was a low number and the last figure, the second figure was "7" and the last figure was either "7" or "8"; "Albuquerque, New Mexico." The last thing that was on the paper was "Recognition signal. I come from Julius" in addition to this, Yakovlev gave me a piece of cardboard, which appeared to have been cut from a packaged food of some sort. It was cut in an odd shape and Yakovlev told me that the man Green Glass, whom I would meet in Albuquerque, would have the matching piece of cardboard. Yakovlev told me that just in case the man Green Glass should not be present when I called in Albuquerque, that he would have the information, and that he would turn it over to me. Yakovlev gave me an envelope which he said contained \$500, and he told me to give it to Green Glass. Yakovlev told me that I should follow a very serious route on my way to Santa Fe and to Albuquerque.  
Q-When did you arrive in Santa Fe? A-I arrived in Santa Fe on Saturday the 24 of June, 1945.  
Q-And did you meet Dr. Fuchs? A-Yes, I did.  
Q-Did you have a conversation with Dr. Fuchs? A-Yes, I did. As the result of that conversation, upon my return to New York I turned over to Yakovlev a bunch of papers which Dr. Fuchs had given me in Santa Fe. I arrived in Albuquerque early in the evening of the 24 of June, and about 8:30 that night went to the "High Street" address on High Street. There I was met by a tall elderly white-haired and somewhat stooped man. I inquired about the Green Glasses and he told me that they were out for the evening but he thought they would be in early on Sunday.

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Went again to the High Street address. I was admitted, and I recall going up a very steep flight of steps, and I knocked on a door. It was opened by a young man of about 23 with dark hair. He was smiling. I said, "Mr. Greenglass?" He answered in the affirmative. I said, "I came from Julius," and I showed him the piece of cardboard in my hand, the piece of cardboard that had been given me by Yakovlev in Volks' Cafe. He asked me to enter. I did. Greenglass went to a woman's handbag and brought out from it a piece of cardboard. We watched the two of them. At this point, after we had matched the two pieces of cardboard I introduced myself to Greenglass as Dave from Pittsburgh; that was all. Greenglass introduced me to the young woman who was there and said she was his wife Ruth. Then I gave Mr. Greenglass the envelope which Yakovlev had given me in Volks' Cafe. This envelope was the one that contained \$500. Greenglass took the envelope from me.

Greenglass told me that there were a number of people at Los Alamos that he thought would make very likely recruits; that is they were also people who might be willing to furnish information on the atom bomb to the Soviet Union, and he started to give me the names of these people, the names of some of these people. I cut him very short indeed. I told him that such procedure was extremely hazardous, foolhardy, that under no circumstances should he ever try to proposition anyone on his own into trying to get information for the Soviet Union.

I told him to be very circumspect in his conduct and to never

even drop the slightest hint to anyone that he himself was furnishing information on the atom bomb to the Soviet Union. The last thing that took place that morning was that just as I was preparing to go, Mrs. Greenglass told me that just before she had left New York City to come to Albuquerque she had spoken with Julius.

Q.—Now I show you Government's Exhibit 13 for identification and I ask you if you can identify the people in that picture. A.—Yes. The man with his arm around the woman is David Greenglass. The woman is Mrs. Ruth Greenglass. Mr. Greenglass gave me an envelope which he said contained the information for which I had come, the information on the atom bomb. I took the envelope. I arrived in New York on the 5th of June, 1945, in the evening. I met Yakovlev along Metropolitan Avenue, in Brooklyn. Yakovlev wanted to know if I had seen the both of them, said, "the doctor and the man." I said that I had. Yakovlev wanted to know had I got information from the both of them and I said that I had. Then I gave Yakovlev the two manila envelopes, the one labeled "Doctor," which had the information I had received from Fuchs in Santa Fe; the one labeled "Other," which had the information I had received from David Greenglass in Albuquerque, on 3d of June, 1945. Yakovlev told me that the information which I had given him some two weeks previous had been sent immediately to the Soviet Union. He said that the information which I had received from Greenglass was extremely excellent and very valuable.

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# ADMITTED SPY, GOLD IS STAR U.S. WITNESS

## Details Aid to Russia and His Dealings With Fuchs and Others at Trial of 3

Excerpts from testimony by  
Harry Gold are on Page 9.

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Harry Gold, a confessed atomic spy for the Soviet Union, gave the first detailed public account yesterday of the part played by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, top British atomic scientist, in the Soviet spy network in this country.

Gold pleaded guilty last year to an indictment charging espionage and is under a thirty-year Federal penitentiary sentence. Fuchs was sentenced in London on March 1, 1950, to the maximum term of fourteen years for having communicated atomic information "calculated to be useful to an enemy." Since he pleaded guilty, Fuchs never detailed his activities in open court.

Taking the stand as the Government's eighth witness in its spy trial yesterday, Gold linked himself with Fuchs and Anatoli A. Yacovlev, former Russian vice consul at New York. Yacovlev fled the country on Dec. 27, 1946, and is still sought under a Federal indictment that names him as co-defendant with four in Manhattan accused as spies.

Of the four, David Greenglass, former Army technical sergeant, pleaded guilty and testified as a key Government witness. The remaining defendants are his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35; her husband,

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# Gold, Confessed Spy, Gi

**H. ALTMAN &**  
FIFTH AVENUE MURRAY

Continued From Page 1

Julius Rosenberg, 32; and Morton Sobell, 34.

While Gold was unfolding his tale yesterday, the spy conspiracy widened out with the arraignment of William Perle, 52-year-old expert on super-sonic flight, in Federal Court. Perle was held in \$20,000 bail on perjury charges in connection with the spy trial. United States Attorney Irving A. Saypol intends to prosecute him on four counts of perjury beginning on April 17. Perle is the tenth American citizen arrested in connection with the spy ring.

### The Jello Box Again

By an hour's gain of Gold's testimony, the cut-out portion of a Jello box became the first tangible bit of evidence to connect the Rosenbergs, the Greenglasses, Gold and Yacovlev. Earlier testimony had described how Julius Rosenberg cut out two matching pieces as identification for Greenglass and Gold. Rosenberg had remarked at the time that "the simplest things are the cleverest." David Greenglass has testified.

As the Government's star witness, Gold detailed his spy activities with Dr. Fuchs and Yacovlev. These relations, he said, involved the transfer of supersecret information on atomic bomb experimentation from this country to Soviet Russia through both men.

Fuchs, who held a top position in the atomic bomb plant at Los Alamos, N. M., had access to all types of information there. He became the fountainhead of spy information, and messages were funneled out through Gold as courier and Yacovlev as the transmitting agent to Russia, Gold testified. The crucial information, he added, was transmitted to Russia by Yacovlev well before the first atom bomb fell on Hiroshima, Japan.

Gold, a Philadelphia biochemist, said he spent fifteen of his forty years as an undetected spy for Russia. He acted as courier from Yacovlev in New York to Greenglass and Dr. Fuchs in New Mexico, and brought back atomic information. At one point he said: "Yacovlev told me that the information I had given him two

weeks before had been sent immediately to the Soviet Union. He said the information I had received from Greenglass was extremely excellent and very valuable. Then he listened while I recounted the details of the two meetings with Greenglass and Dr. Fuchs."

Gold said he met Fuchs by arrangement in mid-June, 1944, in Woodside, Queens. This was about six weeks before the British physicist went to Los Alamos.

"I told Yacovlev that the next time I met Dr. Fuchs, he was to give me information on the application of nuclear fission to military weapons," Gold testified.

Late in June, 1944, he said Fuchs had given him written information at a meeting near Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Within a few minutes, Gold said, he turned this information over to Yacovlev in the same vicinity.

In all, he detailed twelve meetings with Yacovlev, each for the transmitting of atomic information or receiving instructions from Yacovlev on his spy work. The last meeting, he said, was on Dec. 26, 1946, one day before Yacovlev fled the United States by ship.

### Other Conspirators Involved

While Gold's narrative featured Fuchs and Yacovlev as his principal contacts, he tied in other co-conspirators as well.

Julius Rosenberg's cut-out portion of the Jello box was given to Gold by Yacovlev in New York, the spy testified. Gold took it to Greenglass in Los Alamos, where Greenglass matched it with a portion taken from his wife's handbag.

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass had testified last Wednesday that she took that portion from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to her husband in New Mexico. Gold did not identify it as part of a Jello box, but said "it seemed to be cut out of some kind of food container."

On the stand, Gold appeared a small, slight man with rounded shoulders, sallow skin and a robust voice. His forthright delivery contrasted sharply with the murmuring tones of earlier witnesses, and he frequently jabbed his right forefinger at the jury of eleven men and one woman to emphasize a point.

From his outspoken testimony it

appeared obvious that he was fully cooperative. He may be eligible for parole in December, 1960, a consideration that might influence his cooperation with the prosecution.

As he unfolded his account of unhampered espionage with Fuchs and Yacovlev since March, 1944, Gold was frequently interrupted by defense attorneys.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defending Julius Rosenberg, said he objected to any mention of "the Soviet, Gold's Soviet superior, the Soviet Union, Soviet espionage, or Soviet activities."

### Judge Gives a Warning

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman warned Mr. Bloch that more detailed information from Gold might be even more damaging to the defense cause. After a courtroom huddle, the four defense lawyers decided that the 41-year-old jurist might be right. Edward Kuntz, one of the two lawyers for Morton Sobell, drew the lightning next. Mr. Kuntz told Judge Kaufman that judges usually sustained valid objections to testimony.

"Don't you try to give me any course of instruction in running a courtroom," Judge Kaufman snapped. "I'm running this courtroom, and I think I understand how a courtroom should be run. I don't want to hear any more from you."

"But the Government must prove that a foreign power is involved—it must prove that fact," Mr. Bloch protested.

Turning to Gold, the judge asked:

"And the fact is that you pleaded guilty to an indictment charging espionage for the Soviet Union?"

"Yes, I did," Gold replied.

With a wry smile toward Mr. Bloch, Judge Kaufman said: "All right, proceed."

Myles J. Lane, youthful-looking chief assistant to Mr. Saypol, then had Gold detail his "modus operandi." In reply to questions from the 42-year-old Government attorney, Gold said he had once met Fuchs at Cambridge, Mass., in January, 1945. After his arrest in England, Fuchs had said he gave his first atomic information to a

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Russian in Boston in February, 1945.

After ending Gold's direct examination, Mr. Lane read to the jury a certified copy of the State Department's "Foreign Official Status Notification" on Yacovlev.

The document showed that Anatoli Anotovitch Yacovlev was performing "clerical duties" for the Soviet Union here, beginning on Feb. 8, 1941, in the Soviet Consulate General in New York. He is a national of the U. S. S. R., and was born in Borisoglebsk, state of Voronezh, U. S. S. R., on May 31, 1911. He arrived at San Pedro on Feb. 4, 1941, aboard the steamship Ecuador, using an American visa granted by the American Embassy in Moscow.

On his departure, the record simply said: "Duties terminated, left New York December, 1946, by ship." His business address was given as 7 East Sixty-first Street and his home as 6 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Minor witnesses yesterday in-

cluded Mrs. Greenglass; her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Abel, and the latter's husband, Louis. Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial on its eighth day at 4:30 o'clock until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when Gold will resume testifying.

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Tells of Meetings Fuchs

The witness said he met Fuchs who has since been sentenced to fourteen years in a British prison for stealing the atomic data which Gold passed on to Russian agents, in Woodside, Queens, in June, 1944. As a result of these two meetings, Gold got the job of relaying the information he received from Fuchs to his Soviet boss, Yakovlev.

"My duties," Gold explained, "were to obtain information from a number of sources in America and transfer the information to Yakovlev. My meetings with the sources were effected in either of two ways:

"First, a personal introduction, or second, an introduction effected only between the American contact and myself effected by . . . a set of recognition signals. . . . In all cases when I introduced myself I used a false name and in all cases I never indicated my place of residence. . . . I always wrote reports of every meeting and gave them to Yakovlev."

Tells of Trip to N. M.

In May, 1945, Yakovlev instructed Gold to go to Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of bringing back information garnered by Dr. Fuchs, who was then employed as a scientist at Los Alamos. Gold testified that Yakovlev also wanted him to go to Albuquerque on "extremely important business." Gold said he demurred but the Soviet official said: "That's an order."

Gold said Yakovlev gave him a sheet of paper on which was typed the words "Greenglass," an Albuquerque address which the witness yesterday said he could not recall exactly, and "a recognition signal: 'I come from Julius.'"

Yakovlev also gave Gold a piece of cardboard which appeared to have been cut from a packaged food. Gold added that the piece had been "oddly cut."

Gold's testimony on this point dovetailed into Greenglass' testimony. Greenglass has testified that Julius Rosenberg, his brother,

was on the left side of a Jello box during a meeting in New York. Julius, according to Greenglass, kept the other portion of the piece of cardboard. The purpose, Greenglass said, was to identify the person who was to come to Albuquerque and obtain from him, Greenglass, information on the atom bomb project at Los Alamos.

"Our brother was under orders from Yakovlev . . . he went first to Dr. Fuchs in Santa Fe and then to the Greenglass apartment in Albuquerque. There, he said, he showed David Greenglass his section of the Jello box, and Greenglass produced the matching half. Having identified each other, Gold said he gave Greenglass \$500 he had received from Yakovlev in return for some drawings and handwritten data on the atom bomb.

The witness added that he returned to New York and passed the data he had picked up from Greenglass and Fuchs to Yakovlev in two manila envelopes—one marked "Doctor" and the second "other."

Gold noted that Yakovlev told him at a later date that Greenglass' information was "excellent . . . very valuable" and "had been sent immediately to the Soviet Union."

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# Gold Rounds Out Story of A-Spying For the Kremlin

Convicted spy Harry Gold rounded out for a jury in Federal Court, Manhattan, today the details of his betrayal of atomic bomb secrets to Russia.

Gold returned to the stand to testify against three more accused members of the Soviet atomic spy ring—Julius Rosenberg, 32; his wife, Ethel, 35, and Morton Sobell, 33, an electronics engineer.

The three, if convicted of the wartime espionage, face possible execution.

Gold, now serving a 30-year prison sentence for his confessed part in the plot, testified yesterday that he was the contact man between the Russian boss of the spy ring and atomic bomb sources.

## Fuchs' Name Crops Up

Gold said British scientist Klaus Fuchs gave him a month's advance notice on the

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## Gold Rounds Out Story of A-Spying

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explosion of the first atomic bomb in a New Mexico desert, in 1946.

Gold said he promptly handed over that information to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former clerk in the Soviet Consulate in Manhattan.

Army Sgt. David Greenglass, brother-in-law of Rosenberg, was another of his Los Alamos, N. M., sources, Gold said.

He said he used Rosenberg's name as a password in making contact with Greenglass in 1945 to get other atomic bomb details for the Soviet Union.

Like Gold, Fuchs pleaded guilty to espionage and has been sent to prison. Greenglass has confessed he, too, was a spy and is awaiting sentence.

Yakovlev, named as a defendant in the indictment against the Rosenbergs and Sobell, fled the country in 1946 before authorities got on his trail.

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# A Place to Stand to Move the World

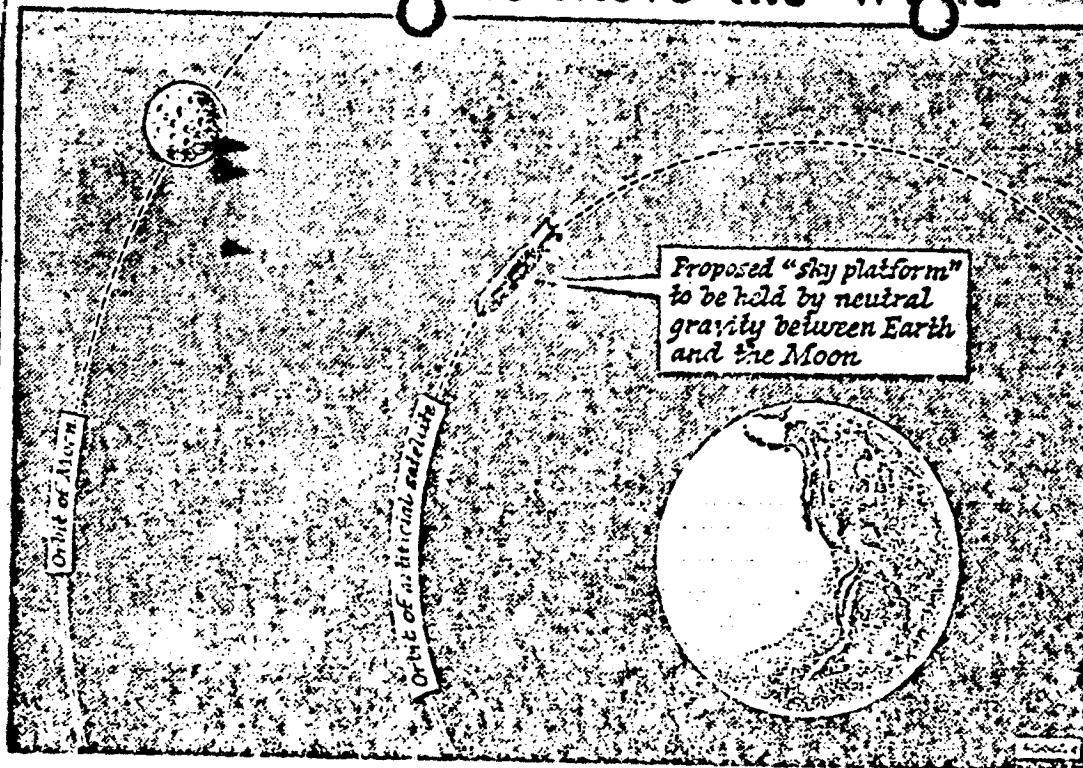


Diagram by H. C. Deffe. Copyright, 1951, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

The above drawing, fantastic as it may appear at first glance, does not illustrate the latest brainstorm of some present-day Jules Verne or H. G. Wells, as dreamed up for a science fiction magazine.

It depicts an idea which the United States Air Force has been considering for several years as

a distinct possibility for military use—a man-made planet or "sky platform."

Although details of the project are cloaked in top-level secrecy, and nothing has been announced publicly as to what progress, if any, has been made, the Air Force freely admits it "is interested" in such an undertaking.

And so are the Russians.

Admission of the continuing interest was made by an Air Force spokesman earlier this week, in fact, precisely because it was disclosed at the atom bomb spy trial that Russian agents apparently were trying to steal details.

Confessed spy David Greenglass testified that his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, a defendant in the trial, told him in 1947 that his Russian "contacts" had told him about the "sky platform."

The witness gave no further information except to say it was to be launched into free space, there to revolve like a planet in the free gravity field between the earth and the moon.

U. S. Attorney Saypol did not press the witness for further details, in fact, and hurried him into another line of questioning.

Just what in the heavens could a "sky platform" be? What for? How could it be launched?

The answers to all those questions must remain within the realm of speculation. But insofar as scientific speculation can go, these are possible answers—

The platform, presumably, would be loaded with instruments adjusted in tune with other instruments on earth. Coordination of the instruments could result in the control of long-range rockets.

In this connection it is pointed out that rockets now being planned may have automatic star-reading instruments to correct them on their course. Presumably an enemy might be able to affect such instruments by "jamming" their radar or radio, but also presumably an artificial star such as the "sky platform" could be made impervious to enemy interference.

It is also possible the "sky platform" might be used to "bounce" radar controlling signals from the ground control point to guided missiles after they have passed beyond the curve of the earth.

Since the "sky platform" has to be launched, it is probable that it would be shaped like a giant rocket, as the illustration above shows.

It is also probable that atomic power would have to be used to send it clear of the earth's gravitational pull, since there is no fuel known powerful enough for the job.

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FROM *Journal American*

NY

DATED MAR 17 1951

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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# Defense Allows Gold's Story on Spies to Stand

## Trial Recessed After Short Session as U. S. Reveals Witnesses Are Delayed

By Blaine Littell

Defense attorneys declined yesterday to cross-examine Harry Gold, a confessed spy for Soviet Russia, who is one of the government's principal witnesses in its case against three New Yorkers accused of conspiring to pass atomic bomb secrets to Russian agents.

Gold, a bio-chemist now serving a thirty-year prison sentence for his espionage activities, was excused from the witness stand in United States District Court a few minutes after the trial resumed at 10:30 a. m. On Thursday afternoon, the government witness gave a detailed account of his work as a courier in a Soviet spy ring and linked Julius Rosenberg, one of the defendants in this case, directly to its clandestine operations during World War II.

The defense counsel's surprise announcement that there would be no cross-examination, followed by the swift interrogation of two government witnesses, brought forth from Irving Saypol, United States Attorney, the admission that certain evidence and witnesses from distant places had not arrived in time to allow the government to continue with its case.

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#### Need Only 4-5 Days

Mr. Saypol added that he was "satisfied now from the presentation of my colleagues and myself that I have proven my case" and noted that he would need only "four or five" more court days to round out the government's evidence against the defendants. Questioned by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, Mr. Saypol said that any further evidence submitted by the government would be merely cumulative in nature.

Emanuel Bloch, a defense attorney, said he believed the defense would need only five court days to present its case. It was expected that all three defendants—Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell—would take the stand in their own defense.

Judge Kaufman, citing his "probably undeserved reputation for moving a trial along," agreed that the government's witness—ten to date—had been disposed of somewhat quicker than is usual in a trial of this magnitude. He informed the jury of eleven men and one woman that "there is a fair chance that the week after next this case may go to the jury."

The trial was recessed at 11:56 a. m. It will be resumed at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday.

#### Physician Testifies

The two government witnesses who testified yesterday morning were Dr. George Bernhardt, of 40 Monroe Street, Rosenberg's physician, and William Danziger, of 124 Featherbed Lane, the Bronx, a classmate of both Rosenberg and Sobel at City College.

Dr. Bernhardt said Rosenberg telephoned him in May, 1950, and asked him what type of injections were necessary in order to go to Mexico. Dr. Bernhardt also said Rosenberg told him "it's not for me. It's for a friend of mine." This piece of information corroborated earlier testimony by David Greenglass, an admitted spy and Rosenberg's brother-in-law, who said Julius had urged him to flee to Mexico, telling him that he would learn from a physician what injections officials at the border would require of him.

Mr. Danziger testified that he had received two letters from Sobell while the latter was in Mexico City—both of them giving a name other than his own as part of the return address.

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Was Going to Mexico

Mr. Danziger said he visited Sobell at his home just as the latter was preparing to take a trip to Mexico. Subsequently he received two letters from the defendant, one with "M. Sowell" written in the envelope and the other bearing the name "M. Levitov." Both letters, Mr. Danziger testified, contained enclosures—notes and letters—which Sobell instructed him to pass on to designated members of his, Sobell's family.

Sobell, a New York electronics and radar expert, was deported by Mexico and turned over to the F. B. I. in Laredo, Tex., on Aug. 18, 1950.

The government also introduced as evidence yesterday a photostat of a registration card at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque, N. M., signed by "Harry Gold."

The registration card, dated June 3, 1945, bore out Gold's story that he had picked up data on the atomic bomb from David Greenglass at that time.

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# Jury Told How Spy C&D Dodge Feds, Keep in Touch With Home

By Norma Abrams and Kermit Jaediker

A sentimental mail drop, set up by a spy suspect anxious to keep in touch with the home folks while on the lam, was described yesterday in the Federal Court espionage trial.

The suspect who couldn't resist the tug of family ties was Morton Sobell, 33-year-old radar expert, one of the three defendants. The Government has charged he scrambled to Mexico last June following the arrest of David Greenglass, a key figure in the Fuchs-Colditz spy ring.

## How It Happened.

Morton Sobell, 33, of 124 F. St., Bronx, an electrician and designer, and former coworker of Sobell in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, testified about the mail drop. He said that:

Finding himself in need of an electric drill one day last June, he called Sobell. Sobell said he was getting ready to leave for a "vacation" in Mexico and that if Danziger wanted the drill, he'd have to come to Sobell's home for it. Danziger went to Sobell's home, in Flushing, Queens.

There was a lot of packing going on. Sobell said he was going to Mexico by plane.

Later, Danziger received a letter sent by Sobell from Mexico City. The return address was listed under the name "M. Sowell." The envelope contained a letter to Danziger and two enclosures.

## Remembers His Parents.

"Please forward the enclosures and I'll explain when I get back," the note to Danziger said. One of the enclosed letters was addressed to Sobell's sister-in-law, Miss Edith S. Levitov, of Arlington, Va. and the other was a short note to Sobell's parents. Danziger was also asked to deliver Sobell's address to a relative, Max Pasternak, 41-42 42d St., Long Island City, Queens.

Danziger fulfilled Sobell's instructions. Two weeks later he received another letter saying Sobell had moved. This time the name accompanying the return address was "M. Levitov." There was another enclosure for Miss Levitov. And another assurance that Sobell would explain later.

Sobell, who once worked on top-secret radar and electronic devices, was grabbed in Mexico in August.

## College Classmates.

Danziger, it was brought out, had known Sobell in high school and later had been a City College classmate of both Sobell and Julius Rosenberg, brother-in-law of Greenglass. Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, are on trial with Sobell on espionage conspiracy charges.

In previous testimony, Greenglass, who has admitted the leak of

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mechanisms and injection  
A-bomb, testified about "spy-  
scram" route that included Mexico.  
Yesterday Dr. Gold Bern-  
hardt, of 40 Monroe St., who was  
Rosenberg's family physician, testi-  
fied that late last May, Rosenberg  
phoned him and asked what kind  
of injections were needed for a  
man going to Mexico. Rosenberg,  
to quote the doctor, said a friend  
of his was going there.

#### Headed For Interior.

Dr. Bernhardt said he told his  
caller that the injections depended  
on several factors—one of which  
was whether the person going to  
Mexico was headed for a city or  
for the interior. Rosenberg as-  
sertedly said his friend probably  
was going into the interior.

Another witness, spy Harry  
Gold, was excused yesterday when  
defense lawyers said there would  
be no cross-examination. The  
trial, which was adjourned to  
Tuesday, will probably wind up in  
two weeks, both sides indicated.

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## REAL-LIFE CLOAKS AND DAGGERS

To most Americans, no matter how well informed, we imagine the testimony of Harry Gold in the current atom-spy trial must seem fantastic to the nth degree.

Gold is a confessed ex-spy in the chain that included



Harry Gold at Federal Court Thursday

Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs. He is serving a 30-year federal prison sentence for what he did to help Russia obtain many of our atom bomb secrets; and he has been hauled out of the clink to testify against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, now on trial in Federal Court here for espionage conspiracy.

The Gold testimony has to do with Russian agents sneaking into and out of this country, and making contacts with their U. S. flunkys such as Gold himself. The most

elaborate devices were used to identify these people to one another, and to arrange meetings where information could be passed without detection by American sleuths.

It all reads like the cloak-and-dagger stuff that goes on in international-intrigue novels and movies. Most of us have long taken those things with generous pinches of salt, as being good entertainment but a long way off-base from real life.

Now it turns out—as the FBI and Secret Service have known all along and have been trying to convince Americans—that those novels and movies are not far-fetched; that spies from various countries have infested this wealthy and widely envied nation for decades.

The Russian agents have been and are especially active. Their objective is a deadly one; namely, to steal our most valuable military secrets, and thereby further the Kremlin's ambition to take the United States some day.

We all need to get these facts firmly and realistically nailed into our minds, as part of our mental equipment for the cold war.

Let's all fervently hope, too, that Gen. Walter Bedell (Beetle) Smith, recently appointed head of the Central Intelligence Agency, is industriously building up an American spy apparatus which before long will be making the Russians look like amateurs and the far-famed British Intelligence like a bunch of promising young apprentices.

With such a CIA handling our gathering of foreign intelligence, and with the FBI continuing to keep expert and remorseless tabs on Communist spies and traitors in this country, we could at least hold our own in the dirty but age-old game of international espionage.

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DATED MAR 17 1951  
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# SPY JURY MAY GET CASE BY MARCH 27

U. S. Now Set to Call No More  
Than 25 Witnesses Against  
Rosenbergs and Sobell

## MAY ASK DEATH PENALTY

Moves to Link Three in Plot—  
Physician, College Chum of  
One Defendant Testify

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman told the jury in the nation's first atomic spy trial yesterday that it probably would get the case involving three defendants and a possible death penalty by March 27.

His announcement followed a surprise declaration by Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney, that the Government now felt it had "pretty well proved" its charges of wartime atomic espionage for the Soviet Union. Mr. Saypol told the Court the Government planned to call no more than twenty-five of the possible 120 witnesses it had listed before trial.

At the same time, the likelihood increased that the death penalty would be asked for at least one of the three defendants. Julius Rosenberg, 32 years old, has been identified by Government witnesses as the prime mover in the alleged spy plot. His wife Ethel, 35, and Morton Sobell, 34, are on trial with him as wartime spies.

In the Federal jurisdiction, a jury may simply acquit or convict, without recommendation. The presiding judge fixes the penalty. Before doing so, he may decide to hear both Government and defense counsel on the matter of punishment. If he decides against this course, he may proceed to set the punishment in his own discretion.

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### 3-Week Hearing Was Foreseen

Before acceptance for the trial, which began on March 6, each juror was asked whether he had scruples against capital punishment. Judge Kaufman at that time said the punishment was a matter solely within his discretion. When the trial began, it was believed likely to last at least eight weeks. On yesterday's developments, the case may go to the jury after three weeks.

Mr. Saypol, heading a staff of four Government attorneys, told the court on the ninth trial day that he could expedite the case by using photostats of documents rather than having witnesses testify in person. Emanuel H. Bloch, speaking for the defense, said he had no objection because this material constituted "secondary evidence." Hotel and bank records could be introduced by the Government without objection, he added.

Mr. Saypol then introduced Government's Exhibit 13, a registration card for Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, in the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque, N. M., on the night of June 3, 1945.

Gold, a star Government witness, had testified last Thursday that he received atomic information for Russia at that time from David Greenglass, an Army technical sergeant stationed at Los Alamos. Gold said that on the same trip he had taken atomic data from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist now serving fourteen years in Britain for espionage.

Gold, under a thirty-year Federal penitentiary sentence, resumed the stand yesterday, but when defense attorneys decided against cross-examining him, he was excused. David Greenglass, accused with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, has pleaded guilty to the indictment and is awaiting sentence. He and his wife, Ruth, preceded Gold as key Government witnesses.

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#### Plea for Certificate Denied

Rosenberg's physician, Dr. George Bernhardt of 40 Monroe Street, testified yesterday that he had refused to give Rosenberg a certificate that he, Dr. Bernhardt, had vaccinated four members of the Greenglass family against smallpox. Ruth Greenglass had testified that in 1945 Julius intended to ask his doctor for such a certificate. The certificate was to have been used to enter Mexico.

Dr. Bernhardt was followed on the stand by William Danziger, 33, of 124 Featherbed Lane, the Bronx, a high school and college chum of Morton Sobell. His testimony was the first adduced by the Government to implicate Sobell with the Rosenbergs in the spy plot.

The witness told the jury of eleven men and one woman that he had worked with Sobell in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance in Washington after they had been graduated from City College in 1938.

Mr. Danziger said that on June 20, 1950, he had seen Sobell preparing for a trip to Mexico City from his Flushing home. He said Sobell was packing with his wife and his sister-in-law, Edith R. Levitov of 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Va.

Soon thereafter, Mr. Danziger said, he received a letter from Mexico City from Sobell with the name "M. Sowell" on the return address. This letter, he said, had one enclosure for Edith Levitov and another for his parents. The witness said his friend had asked him to forward both enclosures. A second letter, he testified, bore the false name "M. Levitov" and had an enclosure destined for Edith Levitov.

With completion of Mr. Danziger's testimony, the Government had put on nine witnesses. Mr. Saypol said he would call no more than twenty-five in all, and expected to complete his case in five additional court days. Judge Kaufman said the defense had informed him that it would need about five days.

"There is a fair chance that the week after next this case will go to the jury, so make your plans accordingly," Judge Kaufman told the jurors.

He queried the jury about a session on Good Friday, and Foreman Vincent J. Lebonitsee said the jury unanimously had agreed to work on Good Friday morning.

"I congratulate you for your

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attitude," Judge Kaufman said. "But let's hold that in reserve because I may give you a holiday that day."

Describing Judge Kaufman as "a tough judge," courtroom attaches recalled yesterday that last year he had sentenced two other defendants on charges of obstructing justice during the Federal investigation of "spying."

On Nov. 28, 1950, the Judge had sentenced Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, on conviction of influencing the testimony of Harry Gold before a Federal grand jury in 1947. Brothman received a seven-year prison sentence and a fine of \$15,000 and Mrs. Moskowitz two years and a fine of \$10,000. The court stipulated that both were to remain in jail until the fines had been paid. At the sentencing Judge Kaufman said:

"I have no sympathy or mercy for these defendants; none whatsoever. I regret that I cannot impose stiffer penalties because the law under which they were convicted is so limited and restricted."

#### Court Protection Contrasted

"It is beyond my comprehension," he added, "that anyone would commit a crime such as this. What is strange is that the very country that they sought to undermine gave them a fair and impartial trial, something they could not have obtained from the very country they sought to aid."

"There are so few safe havens remaining on earth today that I cannot understand why these defendants, and others, would seek to destroy that which protects them from tyranny."

At the end of yesterday's session, Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday. The jury is under his admonition, repeated daily, not to discuss the case or to read about it or listen to comment on it.

Next week the Government expects to produce witnesses from Mexico to testify to Sobell's efforts to leave that country. It also will call atomic scientists to describe the outward characteristics of the atom bomb, and security officers to describe the security regulations at the Los Alamos atomic bomb plant.

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# CALL MEXICANS IN A-SPY TRIAL

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

With the atom bomb spy trial entering its third week at the Federal courthouse Tuesday, the Government expects to call six residents of Mexico to testify against Morton Sobell.

Sobell, 34, a radar expert, is on trial charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, as are Ethel Rosenberg, 35, and her husband, Julius, 32. The trio face a maximum penalty of death if convicted.

Sobell left for Mexico in June, 1950, and the testimony from the new witnesses is expected to center around Sobell's movements and activities during the two months he was in that country.

## TOLD OF ESCAPE PLAN.

David Greenglass, 29, former Army sergeant stationed at Los Alamos atomic project, testified last week that Rosenberg had arranged for an elaborate escape plan via Mexico for Greenglass and other agents of the spy network.

Government spokesmen said the prosecution may rest its case late this week or early next. The defense has stated it will need only five days, indicating none of the defendants will take the stand.

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# U.S. Nearing End Of Atom Spy Case

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

With the Government nearing the end of its case in the atom bomb spy trial, witnesses from Mexico City were to take the stand in Federal court today as the trial swings into its third week.

The witnesses will testify against Morton Sobell, 34, a radar expert, who was deported from Mexico last year and arrested by the FBI in Texas. Sobell is a defendant with Julius Rosenberg, 32, and the latter's wife, Ethel, 35.

The three are charged with

conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. The prosecution may ask the maximum penalty of death in the electric chair for the defendants if convicted by a jury of 11 men and one woman hearing the case before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

## 10 WITNESSES REMAIN.

About 10 minor witnesses remain on the Government's list, and the prosecution may rest its case tomorrow or Thursday. The defense is expected to take about five days. Attorneys for Sobell and the Rosenbergs have not yet said if the trio will take the stand.

If the trial follows the pattern indicated by both sides, the jury will receive the case late next week. The trial opened March 6.

Prior government witnesses have said that Sobell and the Rosenbergs sought to obtain military secrets and recruit new members from the Los Alamos atom project for Soviet espionage.

Master-mind of this network, according to government witnesses, was Anatoli Yakovlev, wartime Soviet vice-counsel here.

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 FROM *Journal Commission*

# Bentley May Link 3 On Trial to A-Spy Rosenbergs Due to Take Stand As Government's Case Nears End

Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed courier for a wartime Soviet spy ring, was set to take the stand today in the atom spy trial.

There were indications after she had testified the government would rest its case against three defendants charged with wartime atomic-spying for Russia.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman announced yesterday that the case, now in its third calendar week, might go to the jury by Monday.

## Rosenbergs to Testify.

Attorneys for two of the defendants, Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, have said their clients would take the stand in their own defense. It was uncertain whether the third defendant, Morton Sobell, would testify. All face possible death penalties if convicted.

For the second time since the trial opened Judge Kaufman cleared the court, yesterday while an Atomic Energy Commission expert testified that information which David Greenglass said he turned over to Rosenberg, his other-in-law, for transmission to Russia was "substantially" accurate in demonstrating the principles involved in construction of the A-bomb.

## Good Description of Bomb.

"The material disclosed, together with the sketches, presented a good description of the atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki," according to John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the AEC.

At today's session, Miss Bentley is expected to testify that she knew Abraham Brothman was a spy in the flourishing wartime es-

spionage network and attempt to tie him up with three defendants.

## Worked With Brothman.

Earlier in the trial, Harry Gold, convicted atom spy, had testified that he worked for Brothman and carried A-bomb information from Greenglass and Dr. Klaus Fuchs to a Soviet official in New York for transmission to Russia.

Brothman was convicted last year of having obstructed justice and received a seven-year sentence and a \$15,000 fine.

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# ~~Big~~ A-Bomb Secrets 2d Time at Spy Trial

By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

For the second time, in a courtroom cleared of all spectators, a sketch of the A-bomb and detailed data about its workings were displayed yesterday in Federal Court at the spy conspiracy trial of three asserted Russian agents.

The hush-hush secrets were shown to John A. Derry, special assistant to the Director of Production, Atomic Energy Commission, and he was asked whether they pertained to an A-bomb actually used by the U. S.

"It was the bomb dropped at Nagasaki," Derry declared.

Told of by Greenglass.

The information, it had previously been testified by ex-Army Sgt. David Greenglass, was given by him to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, back in September, 1945. Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell, electronics-radar expert, are on trial for espionage conspiracy during wartime — punishable by death.

Grimly underscoring the importance of the leak by Greenglass, Derry said that at that time only Britain and Canada knew anything about the development of the



(NEWS foto by Fred Morgan)  
John A. Derry, Atomic Energy Commission aid, in Federal Court yesterday.

weapon. The work at Los Alamos, where Greenglass was stationed, had been classified "top secret," he said.

In 12-page Report.

On cross-examination, Derry said that with Greenglass' sketch a person could "give substantially the principle" of the A-bomb in a 12-page report. Greenglass also had testified that besides the sketch, he did make out a 12-page explanation for Rosenberg.

At the conclusion of the dangerously secret testimony, Judge Irving R. Kaufman cautioned the press, as he did when Greenglass



(NEWS foto by Fred Morgan)  
Minerva Bravo Espinosa waiting to testify yesterday.

employed in a Vera Cruz optical store, said he had called himself "M. Sand."

The trial will resume at 10:30 A. M. today with the Government planning to rest its case about noon.

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... of ...  
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... responsible for all security phases at the Los Alamos project, explained that atomic authorities feared the Germans "were far in advance of our efforts."

"We believed that should any information on the atom bomb leak out to them, it would cause them to redouble their efforts," he said.

Lansdale outlined various precautions taken, including a special identification system, 24-hour patrol of the premises, mail-phone censorship and the planting of undercover agents in surrounding towns.

However, Greenglass had disclosed, he wandered at will about the project, eavesdropped and even asked leading questions without hindrance.

During the afternoon, the Government produced several Mexican witnesses against Sobell to build up a picture of a panicky man in flight last Summer after the ring had been exposed.

Even when he bought eyeglasses in Vera Cruz, a very attractive south-of-the-border brunette testified, he used a fake name. The witness, Minerva Bravo Espinosa,

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## Courts

### Sketch of A-Bomb Shown at Spy Trial

A cross-section sketch of the atom bomb and data on its operation which David Greenglass said he gave to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, for transmission to Russia, were identified yesterday as "the bomb dropped at Nagasaki."

The identification was made by John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the Atomic Energy Commission, before testimony in the Federal court.

At the spy trial of Rosenberg, 34, Ethel, 35, and Morton Sobell, 33, radar expert. The three are charged with conspiring to spy for Russia during wartime.

The government expects to complete presentation of its case today. Attorneys for the Rosenbergs announced that both would take the stand in their own defense.

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# Miss Bentley To Testify in Atom Spy Case

The Government was expected to rest its espionage case today after calling three witnesses, one of them Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Soviet spy courier.

Defense attorneys for Julius Rosenberg, his wife Ethel, and Morton Sobell, said their clients would be their only witnesses when they start their testimony this afternoon. U. S. District Court Judge Kaulman predicted that the case might go to the jury by Monday.

Miss Bentley was expected to link Abraham Brothman as one of 10 spies who worked for Russia. In the current trial Harry Gold, now under a 30-year sentence for his spy activities, testified that he worked for Brothman.

Gold also had said he carried atomic bomb secrets for transmission to Russia from Dr. Klaus Fuchs and from David Greenglass, former Army sergeant who pleaded guilty to spy conspiracy and is awaiting sentence. Greenglass is a government witness in the current trial.

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# SPY TRIAL SPEEDED TOWARD EARLY END

Jury Likely to Get Case Monday  
— Mexican Witnesses Tell  
of Sobell's Flight to U. S.

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

The Federal Government virtually completed its espionage case yesterday against the third of three spy trial defendants and probably will rest the case today after calling Elizabeth T. Bentley, courier for a wartime Soviet spy ring.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman announced in United States District Court that the case might go to the jury by Monday. Defense attorneys for Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel said their clients would take the stand in their own defense. Counsel for Morton Sobell, the other defendant on trial, were undecided on whether he would testify.

As the case went into its third calendar week, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol turned his guns on Sobell, a 33-year-old electronics expert. The Government produced a succession of Mexican witnesses to show that Sobell had used five false names when he tried to flee Mexico in July and August, 1950.

Sobell was represented as a fugitive trying to get out of Mexico because he "had already experienced one war" and did not want to return to the Army.

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#### Never in the Army

Government records show that he never was in the Army, and that his draft classification was a matter of constant dispute between him and his draft board. Sobell asked repeatedly for deferment on the ground that he was doing war work, and finally obtained permission to stay out of military service.

Prosecution testimony has identified Sobell as a City College classmate of Julius Rosenberg in 1938. He was also a classmate of William Perl, 32-year-old Columbia University expert on supersonic flight.

Perl was arrested last week on an indictment charging perjury for having told a grand jury that he did not know either Rosenberg or Sobell. Before his arrest he had been listed as a possible Government witness in the spy trial.

#### Courtroom Cleared Again

For the second time during the trial Judge Kaufman cleared his courtroom of spectators yesterday while atomic bomb testimony was given. Last week he had eliminated the public while David Greenglass, 29-year-old former Army technical sergeant who has pleaded guilty to spy conspiracy and is awaiting sentence, described the functioning and composition of the bomb.

John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, testified that the Greenglass data described the atomic bomb clearly.

Martin Schaefer, court clerk, handed a stenographer the notes of Greenglass' testimony, which were not transcribed by direction of the court. Judge Kaufman then applied the same restrictions to Mr. Derry's testimony. Before the A. E. C. official began, the judge said to the press:

"I do hope you exercise the same good judgment as you exercised when this information came from the lips of the witness Greenglass."

#### Identifies Nagasaki Bomb

After hearing the Greenglass testimony and examining a sketch made by Greenglass in 1945, Mr. Derry said:

"It was the bomb dropped on Nagasaki."

After the witness said all work at Los Alamos, N. M., was classified as "top secret," Mr. Saypol asked:

"In 1945, to your knowledge, did any foreign government have knowledge regarding the develop-

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ment and construction of that weapon?"

"With the exception of Britain and Canada, no other," Mr. Derry replied.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defending Rozenberg, asked on cross-examination:

"Would you say that the Government's exhibit reflects a sketch of the atom bomb when it had already been perfected?"

"Substantially," the witness answered.

In previous testimony Greenglass said he gave the data to Harry Gold, now under sentence of thirty years in prison in connection with spy activities, for eventual transmission to the Soviet Union. This was done, he said, one month before the first experimental-type explosion of the bomb occurred in Alamogordo, N. M., in mid-1945.

Col. John Lansdale Jr., the day's first witness, said he had been responsible for all phases of security at Los Alamos. In his three and a half days on the stand, Greenglass never once mentioned that he had had any difficulty in getting his information and getting it out. On the importance of the atom bomb, Colonel Lansdale said:

"First, I believe, and secondly, it was the expressed opinion of the Chief of Staff that this weapon, should we be able to develop it, would be decisive in this war and would be decisive for the future security of this country."

#### Sobell's Aliases Listed

Roy M. Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, developed the testimony on Sobell's aliases at the afternoon session. These names, the testimony showed, included such variations as "M. Sand," "Morris Sand," "Marvin Salt," "N. Sand" and "Morton Solt." Earlier, Government testimony showed that Sobell also used "M. Sobell" and "M. Levitov" as false names.

Manuel Giner de los Rios, a Mexico City interior decorator, said Sobell had lived briefly in his apartment house in July, 1950, and had asked how to get out of Mexico.

Myles J. Lane, another Assistant United States Attorney, read United States Lines records to the jury covering the departure of Antoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet consul in New York and a defendant in the case, who fled with his wife and their two children on the America on Dec. 27, 1946. The records showed that Yakovlev had tried to book passage to France as early as October, but had been held up by the pier strike here. His \$1,034 ticket—tax-exempt—showed Russia as his ultimate destination.

Judge Kaufman, who has been moving the trial along rapidly, took another step in that direction

when he disposed of a defense objection at one point. Harold M. Phillips of counsel for Sobell protested at the introduction of Sobell's Selective Service file on the ground that it might be detrimental to the defendant.

"I assume the Government would not introduce it unless it was intended to be detrimental to the defendant," Judge Kaufman said tartly.

Toward the end of the day defense and prosecution counsel Laredo, Tex. When the defense intended to show that Sobell had been deported from Mexico prior to his arrest last year in Laredo, Texas. When the defense insisted on having an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service testify in person, Judge Kaufman said:

"When the witnesses were brought up from Mexico, you said it was silly to bring them, because you would concede their testimony. Now you want the man who had charge of this document to testify in person."

After Mr. Seypol agreed to try to have the official flown here from Texas by this morning, Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10:30 o'clock today. Before adjournment he informed the jury that there would be no court Friday, because it was Good Friday.

Miss Bentley, who lives at 82 Macdougall Street, is expected to tell today that she knew Abraham Brothman as one of ten spies. On June 5, 1949, she told an immigration subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee that Brothman and nine others worked in an espionage network. Brothman was convicted of having obstructed justice last November and received a seven-year sentence and a \$15,000 fine.

In the current trial, Harry Gold has testified that he worked for Brothman. Gold said he carried atomic bomb information from Greenglass and Dr. Klaus Fuchs in New Mexico to Yakovlev here for eventual transmission to Russia.

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# Spy Prosecution May End Today

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

The Government is expected to close its case in the atom bomb spy trial sometime today with Elizabeth Bentley, former courier for a Soviet spy ring, as the final witness.

She is expected to testify that she was associated with Harry Gold in the Red plan to steal atomic secrets. Gold has already pleaded guilty and is serving a 30-year sentence.

On trial, and facing a possible death sentence if convicted, are Julius Rosenberg, 32, his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe st., Knickerbocker Village, and Morton Sobell, 34, formerly of Flushing, Queens.

## COULD GET DEATH.

They are charged with espionage in wartime which is punishable by death.

The defense is expected to put all three of the defendants on the stand. This probably will not be before tomorrow. Federal Judge Irving E. Kaufman, who is hearing the case with a jury, announced that there would be no session on Good Friday.

David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, lightened the noose of evidence around his sister and brother-in-law yesterday when he testified that a drawing of the atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki was turned over by him to Rosenberg for transmission to the Russians.

## AWAITING SENTENCE.

Greenglass, who was an Army sergeant assigned to the atomic energy plant at Los Alamos, N. Mex., where the bomb was constructed, has already pleaded guilty to passing on the secrets and is awaiting sentence.

In a closed courtroom John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of the Atomic Energy Commission, said Greenglass' drawings of the bomb were "substantially accurate."

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# Spy's Atom Sketch Identified By A.E.C. as the Nagasaki Bomb

By Blaine Littell

A cross-section sketch with data on an atomic bomb which David Greenglass said he turned over to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, for transmission to Russia, was identified yesterday as a description of the bomb which was dropped on Nagasaki.

In a courtroom cleared of spectators for the second time since the beginning of the trial of three Americans accused of conspiring to commit war-time espionage for Russia, an Atomic Energy Commission official declared that the information stolen by Greenglass, while he was employed as a machinist at Los Alamos, N. M., demonstrated "substantially" the principles involved in the construction of the atom bomb.

The official, John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the A. E. C., first heard the testimony which Greenglass gave on the bomb, then examined a sketch which Greenglass testified was a copy of the sketch which he gave to Rosenberg in September, 1945.

He was asked by Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney, if Greenglass' information and sketch concerned a type of atomic missile used by the United States.

"It does," Mr. Derry replied. "It (Continued on page 25, column 3)"

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# Spy

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was the bomb dropped at Nagasaki."

He was asked whether Greenglass' material demonstrated substantially the principles involved in the Nagasaki-type bomb—an improvement over the Hiroshima model.

"It does," he said.

He was asked if a scientist familiar with the subject would have been able to "perceive clearly" the structure of the weapon after examining Greenglass' material.

Mr. Derry answered in the affirmative. He added that the information Greenglass acquired as an Army sergeant at Los Alamos was still considered "top secret" by the A. E. C.

Mr. Derry's testimony was the high point in a day which saw four non-English-speaking Mexicans take the witness stand in United States District Court and identify Morton Sobell, one of the defendants, as a man who used aliases and sought to leave Mexico in a surreptitious fashion prior to his deportation from the country last summer. The other defendants are Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, Greenglass, who testified against his sister, Ethel, and Rosenberg, has pleaded guilty to a charge of espionage and is now awaiting sentence.

Before Mr. Derry began his testimony, Judge Irving R. Kaufman

ordered the courtroom cleared of every one but defense and government attorneys, several A. E. C. officials, the jury of eleven men and one woman, court officials, the defendants and newspaper reporters. He explained, as he had on March 12, when Greenglass described the plans of the atomic bomb, that the subject matter was still too secret for public consumption.

Mr. Derry testified that he was liaison officer between Gen. Leslie R. Groves, commanding general of the Manhattan Engineering District, and the atomic project at Los Alamos from April, 1944, until after the end of World War II. His duties, he explained, were to keep the General fully informed on the progress of the bomb's development. He said he saw the atom bomb, in its various stages of development, "many times" since it was part of his mission to keep fully informed on the work in progress.

The Manhattan Project's chief concern, he said, was the "research, development, manufacture and delivery of the atomic bomb."

After Mr. Derry had answered preliminary questions, James S. Slavin, court reporter, read from his shorthand notes the testimony on the atom bomb which Greenglass delivered earlier in this trial. Mr. Derry was also shown Greenglass' sketch of the bomb.

Under cross-examination by Emanuel Bloch, one of four defense attorneys, Mr. Derry said that the sketch reflected "substantially"

the improved and final version of the Nagasaki bomb. He noted that the "important principles involved" could have been compressed into a twelve-page description similar to the report Greenglass has admitted handing over to Rosenberg for transmission to Soviet agents.

Mr. Derry's testimony was not transcribed by order of the court.

During the morning session, the government called Col. John Lansdale Jr., security officer for the Los Alamos project during World War II, to the stand. He said his duties, as outlined generally by Gen. Groves, were to keep the project secret from all foreign powers—"and I do mean all"—and to keep the project secret also from all those not directly concerned with it.

Before the first of four witnesses from Mexico were summoned to the stand, Roy M. Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, told Judge Kaufman that the government would wind up its case against the three defendants by the luncheon recess today.

The first witness from Mexico was Manuel Giner De Los Rios, an interior decorator, who testified that Sobell and his family had an apartment in the same building in Mexico City he was living in in the summer of 1950. Mr. De Los Rios spoke through Eugene Wiesner, a Spanish interpreter from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The other Mexican witnesses followed suit.

Mr. De Los Rios testified that

Sobell had asked him how he could leave Mexico without the usual papers and had told him that "he was going because he said he was afraid to return to the United States Army since he has already seen a war. . . . He was afraid they were looking for him so he would have to go into the army. . . . I told him I could do nothing to help him."

Mr. De Los Rios said Sobell who was turned over to the F. B. I. by Mexican authorities in August, left Mexico City for a period of three days and sent letters addressed to him from the seaport towns of Vera Cruz and Tampico. Although addressed to him, these two letters bore the salutation "Dear Helen." Mr. De Los Rios said he gave them to Sobell's wife, Helen.

Miss Minerva Bravo Espinosa, a Vera Cruz optical store salesgirl, said Sobell had bought a pair of eyeglasses from her using the name "M. Sand." Miss Espinosa, wearing a pair of very dark glasses and a big, black picture hat, identified Sobell in the courtroom as the man she saw in her store in July, 1950.

The third government witness from Mexico was Jose Broccadi Vendrell, a Vera Cruz hotel proprietor, who said Sobell had registered at his hotel under the name "Morris Sand." Mrs. Dora Bautista, a clerk at the Hotel Tampico in Tampico, testified that Sobell, using the name "Morris Salt," had registered at the Tampico last July 30.

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## 3 on Trial as Spies Open Defense, Rosenberg Denying All Charges

By WILLIAM R. CONKLEN

The defense of three American citizens charged with wartime atomic espionage for Soviet Russia opened at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Julius Rosenberg, the most important defendant, denying the Government's charges against him.

Rosenberg is on trial in United States District Court with his wife, Ethel, and his City College classmate Morton Sobell. His brother-in-law, David Greenglass, has confessed and awaits sentence. The fifth person named in the Federal indictment for espionage is Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul here. Yakovlev fled this country in 1946.

As the first defense witness, Rosenberg sought to overcome testimony against him by Greenglass, the latter's wife Ruth, and Harry Gold, principal prosecution witnesses. Gold linked Rosenberg to Yakovlev, Greenglass and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, through a portion of a Jell-O box top used for identification be-

tween spies. Gold is serving a thirty-year Federal sentence and Fuchs is serving fourteen years in England.

Facing a possible death sentence, Rosenberg made a general denial that he had engaged in atomic espionage for Russia in 1944 and 1945. Tall, thin and wearing thick-lensed glasses, with a long, sallow face and a small black mustache, he sat back in the witness chair with legs crossed and hands clasped in his lap. He wore a gray suit, white shirt and a silver-and-maroon tie.

Before resting its capital case against the three defendants at 3 o'clock, the Government produced testimony on the Communist conspiracy here from Elizabeth Bentley, who has admitted she was a wartime courier for a Washington spy ring. United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol sought to show the jury of eleven men and one woman that membership in the Communist party provided the me-

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# ROSENBERG BEGINS SPY TRIAL DEFENSE

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tive for all three defendants to at  
page is spy work.

James S. Huggins, an immigr  
then inspector from Laredo, Tex.  
testified as the Government's ninth  
seventh and last witness. He pre  
showed records showing that Sobel  
the third defendant, had been ex  
ported from Mexico last August  
and had been arrested in Texas.  
This testimony went in over stren  
uous defense objections that the  
is part of two trial days.

Before Rosenberg testified, Judge  
Irving R. Kaufman posed nine de  
fense motions. Two of these asked  
for a mistrial, three moved to dis  
miss the indictment, one asked  
elimination of all testimony on the  
Communist party and the Young  
Communist League, another one  
tested the constitutionality of the  
statute under which the indictment  
was brought, the eighth asked to  
access to certain trial records and  
the last sought the striking out of  
testimony by the Greenglasses on  
other key prosecution witnesses.

When the defense protested that  
the acts of one person in a con  
spiracy were not binding upon the  
others, Judge Kaufman said:

"What you're saying is that be  
cause the Government establishes  
with tremendous strength, because  
that portion of the proof is  
overwhelming concerning atom  
information, that the Government  
hasn't a right to bring to trial an  
other one indictment another de  
fendant alleged to have conspired  
to obtain other secret information  
in national defense with intent to  
transmit it to Russia.

"I believe I understand conspir  
acy since I have prosecuted a  
number of conspiracy cases. The  
charges are general conspiracy.  
There may be actual breaches,  
but they are all emanated from  
the same trunk, to get secret in  
formation. All have knowledge of  
the ultimate, unlawful objective  
to get secret information for So  
viet Russia. They are in the con  
spiracy even though they do not  
know each other."  
Your argument, I do not agree  
with you. And I deny your argu  
ment."

### Rosenberg Gives His History

Under direct examination by  
Emmanuel H. Bloch, his lawyer,  
Rosenberg told of his birth in New  
York on May 12, 1918. He said  
he had attended city public schools  
on the East Side and had  
attended Hebrew school and the  
New High School before entering  
City College in 1934.

In 1935, he said, he had married  
Sue Fabel Greenglass. They have  
two children, Michael Allen, 8, and  
Robert Harry, 4. Since 1942 he  
said the family had lived at 10  
Albion Street, New York City. His  
wife, whose last name was Fabel  
Greenglass.

In 1940, Rosenberg testified, he  
was appointed from a civil service  
list as junior engineer in the Sig  
nal Corps, United States Army.  
His wife had obtained an earlier  
job with the Census Bureau in  
Washington, he said.

After recounting his education  
at public expense and his jobs on  
the Federal pay roll until 1943,  
Rosenberg went into his "I do not"  
testimony on the charges  
against him. His direct examina  
tion then proceeded as follows:

Q.—Did you ever have any con  
versation with Mrs. Ruth Greenglass  
about November, 1944, with  
respect to getting information  
from Dave Greenglass out of the  
place that he was working? A.—I  
did not.

Q.—Did you know in the middle  
of November, 1944, where Dave  
Greenglass was stationed? A.—I  
did not.

Q.—Did you know in the middle  
of November, 1944, that there  
was such a project known as the  
Los Alamos Project? A.—I did

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information was then furnished  
through the Soviet Embassy in  
Washington, she said.

She said she had not seen any  
direct information from Commu  
nists employed in the United States  
Government and passing it on to  
Soviet or other Communist em  
bassies or representatives to Mos  
cow.

She said she had not seen any  
direct information from Commu  
nists employed in the United States  
Government and passing it on to  
Soviet or other Communist em  
bassies or representatives to Mos  
cow.

Miss Bentley said she had about  
thirty "contacts" including a tele  
phone contact who identified him  
self as "Julius" Golos, she said,  
she went to Knickerbocker Village  
with Golos and saw him meet a  
man who gave him written infor  
mation late in 1942. The date pre  
ceded the time Greenglass was  
detained by about ten years.

When the defense objected,  
Judge Kaufman said the jury must  
decide whether the telephone  
Julius was in fact Julius Rosenberg.  
Miss Bentley said Julius lived in  
Knickerbocker Village, in reply to  
Mr. Sanyal's questions.

On cross-examination, Emanuel  
Bloch made Miss Bentley admit  
that she lived with Golos outside  
marriage. When the lawyer asked  
if she were Golos' mistress, she  
replied that she did not feel called  
upon to characterize the relation  
ship. Mr. Bloch established that  
she now received money for lec  
tures and a forthcoming book.

The defense attorney also brought  
out that Miss Bentley never had  
been attracted or solicited for So  
viet espionage, though she had con  
fessed her part in it to the Fed  
eral Bureau of Investigation in  
New Haven in 1945.

Since that time, she testified,  
she has given information on Com  
munist activity to various commit  
tees of Congress and to lecture  
groups. Her book, she admitted,

Q.—Did you ever give Ruth Greenglass any sum, for her to go out to visit her husband in New Mexico, for the purpose of trying to enlist him in espionage work? A.—I did not.

Continuing in similar vein, Rosenberg denied that he ever had discussed espionage with the Greenglasses in Los Alamos. Referring to the fact that Greenglass, an Army technical sergeant, went home on furlough from Los Alamos in January, 1945, Mr. Bloch gave the witness the David Greenglass sketch of a cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and asked:

Q.—I show you Government's Exhibit 2 and ask you whether or not Dave Greenglass ever delivered to you a sketch substantially similar to the sketch you hold in your hand, in January, 1945? A.—He did not deliver such a sketch. I never saw this sketch before.

Q.—Did you know that he was working at Los Alamos Project? A.—No, I did not know.

Q.—Did you associate in your own mind the words "secret project" with the Los Alamos Project? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you associate where Dave Greenglass was working in New Mexico with any project developing the atom bomb? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you, at any time during Dave Greenglass' furlough in New York in January, 1945, describe to him an atom bomb? A.—I did not.

Q.—Could you describe an atom bomb today, or how an atom bomb works, or the component parts of an atom bomb and the functions of each part? A.—Well, I heard in court a description of the atom bomb, and outside of that, I have never heard a description like that before, and I would say that I cannot repeat the description.

Q.—Did you ever taken courses in nuclear physics? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or any advanced physics? A.—I did not.

Rosenberg added that he worked in the Emerson Radio Company doing research and development work on "some new projects they were making for the Navy and Army."

#### Red Conspiracy Described

Earlier, Miss Bentley had told of the Communist conspiracy as the eighteenth prosecution witness. Appearing on the eleventh court day of the trial, she said her subpoena had interrupted her vacation in San Juan, Puerto Rico. She joined the Communist party in March, 1935. As an "underground worker" at Columbia University she said part of her work

contained accounts of her telephone conversations with

Mr. Saypol read to the jury Sobell's draft board questionnaire, saying he had left blank an entry on possible prior military service. In 1943, Mr. Saypol established Sobell's classification was first 2-A, a deferment from active duty because he was engaged in war work, presumably for the United States. Later, the Government prosecutor added, this 2-A classification was changed to Class 4-A.

Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial at 4:30 o'clock until 10:30 this morning, when Rosenberg's direct examination will continue.

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# Spy Defendant Back on Stand To Refute Kin

## Rosenberg Denies Receiving A-Data

Bland and scholarly Julius Rosenberg was back on the witness stand before Federal Judge Irving Kaufman today fighting for his life by denying that he ever obtained atomic secrets for the Soviet Union.

First of three New Yorkers on trial for alleged wartime espionage in behalf of Russia, Rosenberg spent three hours late yesterday contradicting testimony of ex-Army sergeant David Greenglass, former worker at the Los Alamos, N. Mex., atomic bomb project, who said he gave Rosenberg plenty of secrets.

Back in 1944, according to Greenglass, the 33-year-old engineer approached him through his wife, Ruth, and suggested that he forward bomb data and anything else he could get his hands on.

### Makes Series of Denials.

"I did not," said Rosenberg yesterday, and gave the same answer to a half-dozen queries from his attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch. He also denied asking for names of scientists working at the New Mexico project.

Rosenberg is on trial with his wife, Ethel, and a City College classmate, Morton Sobell. Greenglass, his brother-in-law, has confessed to espionage and awaits sentence.

Tall, thin and wearing thick glasses, Rosenberg sat unmoved as testimony was read back to him that could send him to the electric chair for betraying his country.

### Miss Bentley Testifies.

Then he listened to Elizabeth Bentley, one-time courier for a Soviet spy ring, who said she had received telephone calls from a man who identified himself as "Julius."

Miss Bentley, who did not say that "Julius" was Rosenberg, testified that this same voice gave her data to be passed on to the late Jacob Golos, one of the chief Russian agents in the U.S.

The mysterious "Julius" called her in the middle of the night, Miss Bentley testified, and then she later dressed and walked several blocks to a public phone booth to call Golos.

SAC  
ASAC 1  
ASAC 2  
SEC. 1  
SEC. 2  
SEC. 3  
SEC. 4  
SEC. 5  
SEC. 6  
SEC. 7  
SEC. 8  
SEC. 9  
SEC. 11  
SEC. 12  
NIGHT SUPERVISOR  
PROPERTY CLERK  
TRAINING UNIT

CC3

TITLE

CLASS

FROM

Wald  
DATED MAR 22 1951

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65-15348-A-154

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MAR 26 1951

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# Rosenberg Back on Stand to Deny Getting A-Secrets From Greenglass

Julius Rosenberg, facing a possible death sentence as an accused atom bomb spy for Russia, was to resume the stand today to refute the testimony of his brother-in-law.

He will be followed by his two co-defendants, his wife, Ethel, and his college classmate, Morton Sobell, an electronics specialist.

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Rosenberg, 33, an electrical engineer, led off the defense with a series of "I did nots" in reply to questions by his counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, leading him over the testimony of David Greenglass, who is Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother.

Rosenberg denied that he got information on the bomb from Greenglass, employed in 1944 and 1945 at the Los Alamos, N. M., project, or that he gave Mrs. Greenglass money to go to New Mexico with instructions on obtaining secret data.

He denied also that his brother-in-law had delivered to him a sketch of an atom bomb on a furlough in New York in January, 1945, as Greenglass had testified. Asked by Bloch if he could describe an atom bomb, Rosenberg answered:

"Well, I heard in court a description of the atom bomb, and outside of that, I have never heard a description like that before, and I would say that I cannot repeat the description."

He testified that when he saw Greenglass in New York it was only for sociability.

**Awaiting Sentence**

Greenglass has pleaded guilty to his part in the alleged conspiracy and is awaiting sentence. Another key witness was Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist who admitted being a contact man for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, whose arrest in England led to exposure of the espionage ring. Gold is serving a 30-year sentence.

Before the defense began, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied nine defense motions to declare a mistrial, dismiss the indictment, and eliminate all

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